THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII—No. 97. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

RECONSTRUCTION.

TENNESSEE.

EMERSON ETHERIDGE—THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR.

Mr. Etheridge has written the following letter accepting the nomination:—

DRESDEN, Tenn., April 19—Gentlemen:—I have this day received your communication of the 16th instant, informing me of my nomination as the candidate of the Conservative party for Governor of the State. While I am sincerely distrustful of my ability to meet the just expectations of those who composed the Convention, I will not decline the nomination, nor will I hesitate to say that, in my judgment, the principles enunciated by the Convention should satisfy all who prefer a government of law, of justice, and equal rights *for all the people of the State*, to the foul domination of an ignorant, brutal, and irresponsible despotism. I am, therefore, "in favor of immediate restoration of our disfranchised fellow-citizens to all rights, privileges, and immunities of full and complete citizenship." This, I am sure, will be accorded by every man in the State, regardless of color, who is himself fit to be free. I will enter upon the canvass early in May, and I shall endeavor to perform my whole duty. I ask the co-operation of those only who feel themselves deserving the name and privilege of citizens. If all such will exert themselves as duty and honor demand, we can end effectually and forever the meanest tyranny which was ever hatched in the foul air of distempered times. Very truly, etc.

EMERSON ETHERIDGE.

Hon. J. W. Leftwich, Hon. W. W. Coleman, and Sam. H. Jones, Esq., Committee, etc., Memphis, Tennessee.

KENTUCKY.

The Hon. Aaron Harding, the candidate for Governor of the Union Democratic, or "Third Party," has declined to run, and his place on the ticket has been filled by Judge W. B. Kinkead, the late candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. The Hon. Harrison Taylor fills Judge Kinkead's place for Lieutenant-Governor.

VIRGINIA.

THE RICHMOND "TIMES" RECEIVES A NOTE OF WARNING FROM HEADQUARTERS—GENERAL SCHOFIELD DOES NOT LIKE ITS BOMBASTIC UTTERANCES, AND REQUESTS THE EDITOR TO BE MORE REASONABLE IN FUTURE — EXTRAORDINARY CATERING TO THE COLORED POPULATION IN THE INTERIOR—DINNERS GIVEN TO THEM, AND CHURCHES BUILT FOR THEIR BENEFIT, ETC.

RICHMOND, Va., April 28.—The Richmond *Times* has attained a notorious prominence of late for its blood-and-thunder articles against reconstruction, Yankee rulers, and a host of other imaginary ills which affect the South, and which, in the excited brain of its editor, are enough to make the heavens weep and Congress hide its head for shame. General Schofield, disapproving of this obnoxious and combustible style of literature, has addressed the following order to the editor, in which is embodied a paragraph from yesterday's editorial illustrative of the unreconstructed spirit of the paper.

The people of Richmond disapprove altogether of this obstructive and incendiary policy of an organ which claims to possess their confidence; and as for the people of the State, they utterly repudiate newspapers of this stamp. A few—of course, political fanatics and worn out factionists—still adhere to the suicidal doctrines of a dead and defeated party, the resurrection of which is certainly beyond all possibility. The paragraph alluded to has reference to the efforts of Senator Wilson and similar Northern politicians, who seek to unite the colored with the white race of the South in one great Republican party:—

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA, RICHMOND, Va., April 27.—Mr. Charles H. Wynne, proprietor of the Richmond *Times*, Richmond, Va.—Sir:—The Commanding-General directs me to call your attention to an editorial article in the Richmond *Times* of this morning, headed, "A Black Man's Party in Virginia," and to say that while he desires not only to permit, but to encourage the utmost freedom of discussion of political questions, the character of the article referred to calls for severe censure. Especially the following words—"It is a proposition which implies that they are ready to grasp the blood-stained hands of the authors of our guilty fame as an intolerable insult to all soldiers of the United States army, and no less so to all true soldiers of the late Confederate army, as they have long since extended to each other the cordial hand of friendship, and pledged their united efforts to restore peace and harmony to our whole country. The efforts of your paper to foster enmity, create disorder, and lead to violence, can no longer be tolerated. It is hoped this warning will be sufficient. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. T. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

To-morrow, it is expected, the *Times* will come out with an ingenious retraction; but its guiding spirit is sure to make himself heard again in a similar bombastic tone.

In remote portions of the State the utmost good feeling exists between the negroes and whites, where radical influence has not been used to promote dissention. The negroes of Fluvanna county had recently a meeting at Columbia to hear the report of their delegate to the convention. The delegate's speech on the occasion appears to have been by no means rabid; and several prominent white gentlemen who followed him were heard with respect and approval. The citizens of Halifax gave the colored people of that town a complimentary dinner last week, as a mark of appreciation of their services during the burning of Woodson's hotel. The colored people of Danville have bought the large Government building on Tunstall Hill for their chapel. They circulated a petition for subscriptions for this purpose on Monday last, and in a few hours raised the necessary amount, a number of the whites contributing. At a large meeting of the colored people of that town, held on Monday, the following resolution was proposed and unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That our thanks are due and are hereby tendered, through the newspapers of Danville, to all the white people of the town who aided us by contribution in the purchase of a house of worship.

THE CRY OF "LET US ALONE" DIRECTED AT SENATOR WILSON—THE MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES AT HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA, CONSIDERED ALL RIGHT.

The Danville *Times* of April 27, rejoicing at the harmony prevailing between blacks and whites in that section of Virginia, in the absence of angry political discussion, says in deprecation of a visit from Senator Wilson:—

"No, Mr. Wilson, we intend to reconstruct under your bill; we shall obey all your military orders; we shall give the freedmen perfect political equality, but we cannot love you, and if you were the proper sort of a man, you would neither expect nor require it. Stay away if you have any feeling of sympathy for a fallen foe; let us alone in our helpless condition."

A petition has been gotten up in Huntsville, Ala., for the removal of the Judge of Probate and Sheriff of Madison county, and the Mayor of Huntsville, and supplant them with men of the radical stripe. It is said, however, that the post commandant, Major O. C. C. Lester, disapproved the object of the petitions, because he knew of nothing to justify the action asked for, and that General Sprague declined to act unless charges of official malfeasance or misfeasance were made and sustained by proof.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

RICHMOND, Va., April 28.—A call for a State Convention of Union men at Charlottesville, on May 29, is being circulated among the members of the Legislature.

The Legislature has passed, to be engrossed, a bill appropriating $80,000 for the education of white and black children.

THE MICHIGAN ELECTION.

The Lansing *State Republican*, of the 24th inst., gives the following result, judging by the last returns received, of the election in Michigan:—

The next week after election we stated that the Republican State ticket had received 15,000 majority. But the Republicans have done better than that. The official majority, so far, is 21,874 on Justice of the Supreme Court, and the net Republican majorities on delegates to the State Convention are 21,934. There are still eight counties to hear from, which will increase the majorities at least 1800, giving, in the whole State, over 23,000 Republican majority. This, upon the light vote cast, is full as large a majority as was given the Republican ticket last November. Who says there has been any reaction in Michigan?

GENERAL SICKLES AND THE AMERICAN FLAG.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 27.—The annual parade of the Fire Department of Charleston was to have taken place this morning at 10 o'clock. The procession was about starting, but there being a total absence of an American flag in the column, notwithstanding the great number of all sorts of other banners, General Sickles addressed the Post Commandant, Brevet Brigadier-General Clitz, the following letter, and ordered the column not to move until the requirements of this letter were complied with:—

General:—You remember the regrets we expressed to prominent citizens on the day of the last firemen's parade, that the American flag was not to be seen in the column. It was then said to have been an inadvertent omission. It is reported to me this morning that among the various emblems borne by the several companies at the rendezvous on the citadel parade ground, the flag is not there. I desire that you will at once send for the Chief of the Fire Department, and inform him that the national standard must be borne in front of the column; that an escort of honor, to consist of two members of each company present, will be detailed by himself to march with the colors; that the colors be placed opposite the reviewing personages on the ground designated for the review, and that every person in the column shall salute the colors by lifting his hat or cap on arriving at a point three paces distant from the colors, and, carrying the cap uplifted, march past the colors to a point three paces distant from the same.

The Mayor of the city, the Chief of the Fire Department, and the foremen of companies will be held responsible for the observance of this order, and they are hereby authorized and required to arrest any person who disobeys it. You will take such measures as you may find to be necessary to insure the execution of this order. Very respectfully,

D. E. SICKLES, Major-Gen. Commanding.

To Brevet Brigadier-General H. B. Clitz, United States Army, Commanding Post of Charleston, S. C.

Official—J. W. Clous, Captain Thirty-eighth Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

When informed of this order by General Clitz, the Chief of the Fire Department expressed, on behalf of the Fire Department, cheerful obedience, and the procession is now waiting until an American flag can be procured.

LATER.

A flag has been procured, and the procession is now moving.

THE POLITICAL WORLD.

HON. GEORGE H. PENDLETON ON THE SITUATION.

Hon. George H. Pendleton, by invitation of the Democratic Club of Urbana, Ohio, made a political address in that city on Thursday evening last. In the course of his remarks he said:—

The old political system passed away in 1861, and another was adopted. Its little finger is heavier than the whole body of that which it superseded. No longer do we ask, Have we a Government? Its Argus eyes seek everywhere the accumulations of labor and capital, and its Briarean arms are ever grasping all those eyes can see. Its vast military and naval establishments have risen with portentous mien and overshadow the civil administrations in nearly one-half the country. There is no doubt that we have a Government—a strong one—strong in the number of men whom it can conscript—strong in the treasure it can raise by taxation—strong in its power to invade the rights of the States and the liberties of the citizens—strong in its capacity to override the Constitution—strong as Rome was strong, both east and west, under the Emperors—strong as France was strong under the Reign of Terror and the guillotine—but we ask as they were weak when the Goths and Vandals avenged on the seven-hilled city the wrongs of Germans, or when the blood of the murdered Danton choked the despairing Robespierre.

After reviewing the political history of the country for the past six years, he contended that the party in control of the Government, having become revolutionists, will still go on from one point to another, from the reconstruction of 1867 to the confiscation scheme of Thaddeus Stevens, and from that to whatever worse the frenzy of the times may prompt, till the reaction shall come, and the people, sated and wearied, shall drive them from power, even though it be through blood. Continuing, he said:—

I see among many good men a tendency to despir. I see among my own friends a disposition to give up all for lost. They have lost hope, they have lost courage—their despondency counsels inaction. The newspapers, the public speeches, but above all, the private conversations, indicate this feeling. Gentlemen, I do not sympathize with it. I have high hopes for the future. I see the dangers which are before us. I see a long and weary way. I see a long and exhausting struggle, in which success will vary from the one side to the other. I do not conceal from myself that it may be a struggle of the sword. Many of us may go down with the harness on in the midst of the fight, but hope fills my heart, and the magnitude of the prize nerves my arm.

BREACH OF MARRIAGE CONTRACT.

SUIT TO RECOVER ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS DAMAGES.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

There has been pending, for some time, in Chicago, a suit for damages in the sum of $100,000, on account of an alleged breach of marriage contract, wherein Miss Amanda J. Craig, of Cincinnati, is complainant, and Elisha C. Sprague, of Chicago, defendant. Mr. Sprague is a man of large wealth, and has spared no pains or expense in his efforts to make out a strong defense. For several weeks last summer he had lawyers and detectives employed in Cincinnati and vicinity to obtain, if possible, evidence as to the lady's character that might operate against her in court. We believe that he was not at all successful in this enterprise. We are certain that he was utterly unsuccessful in one little scheme in which he endeavored, through a female detective, to obtain certain assistance from a physician of Cincinnati. The case is upon the trial calendar of the Circuit Court of Chicago.

The defendant's counsel recently came into Court to enforce a motion for a rule upon the plaintiff and her counsel to submit to his inspection all letters written by the defendant to the complaining party. In support of this motion, the defendant states that "for a long time he corresponded with said plaintiff," and that all the letters are within her control; that these letters "contain the evidence of what the plaintiff claims to be a marriage contract," and he says "that certain of said letters contain statements which, of themselves explained, might, and deponent believes would, work great injury and injustice to him." He also states that certain other letters contain a full defense to the action. The motion was opposed—first, upon the ground that the defendant, acknowledging the writing of the letters, ought to be aware of their contents, and by his affidavit shows that he is acquainted with their purport; and secondly, that the affidavit does not bring the case within the legal rule which requires a specification of the documents desired to be placed on view. The Court (Judge Williams) decided that this was a most unusual application, and one which he could not grant. It was, in effect, to ask the Court to make a rule that the plaintiff shall come into Court and develop to the opposing counsel her entire case, that she may especially enable the defendant to meet her case on its specific points. Beyond this, it was, in effect, asking the Court to cause to require the production of letters which the counsel for the plaintiff may not seek to introduce at law. The law presumes the writer of letters knows their contents, and if he does not copy them he is held to remember their purport. The motion was overruled, also, on the ground that if the defendant saw the letters, and had them in his possession, they would not be evidence in his behalf.

THE FASHIONS.

NEW BRIDAL COSTUMES AND WEDDING WREATHS—DESCRIPTION OF THE PRETTIEST SPRING DRESSES AND STYLES—AN ELEGANT VARIETY—ANOTHER GARIBALDI—EUGENIE'S TOILET AT THE OPENING OF THE EXHIBITION—CONCERTS AND EQUESTRIANISM, ETC.

PARIS, April 12.—The prevailing fashionable costume is at present the bridal wreath, robe, and veil, and the walk that is enlivened by the most elegant toilets is that narrow path between two rows of benches leading through the nave of churches up to the altar. Gaily attired wedding parties are daily assembled in little groups round every place of worship, chapels being the rendezvous given by spring in this famous year of Universal Exposition. Some of the brides are all beaming smiles, others are streaming tears; the former are told that their future lives will be one continued series of unbroken felicity and cloudless serenity; those who are lachrymose are told that tears are omens of plenty—immense abundance.

The prettiest bride I have seen had on a white poult robe, with a very long train, and no other trimming beyond white silk orange leaves of the same material, placed down the front by twos, with a bouquet of wax orange flowers and buds in the middle of each two ends. The *ensemble* was like flower bows. There were ten from the neck down to the ground in front, and two on the waist behind. The silk leaves were fringed round with white curly silk. The wreath was made of wax, forming a diadem in front, under a splendid lace veil, with cordons of flowers entwined in and out of the chignon and falling down over the shoulders.

The guests who followed wore plain silk in all the new shades. One of the toilets was very elegant, though only foulard; the ground was light blue, and the pattern gorgeous bees hovering all over. The bonnet was made of honeysuckle. Another new style of bonnet is the "Marguerite," or daisy. The top forms the heart of a china-aster, and as the flower widens the petals unfold into larger sizes, till the fanchon is large enough. The strings are made of tulle, dotted over with torn leaves. All bonnets are tied on behind under the chignon, and chignons are even being put on higher and rounder and flatter than ever. They are also being encircled with bands of cut jet, and all the front hair is brought over the forehead, where it is cut and frizzled and looks pug-like. There is no telling where all our new spring costumes come from, but they are all very fascinating. They go running about (much curtailed, by-the-way) in the most inconceivable shapes.

I have counted no less than thirty differently shaped overskirts on underplisses. Some are tied up in a bundle behind; some are drawn back tightly from the front, leaving a very flat surface, and giving off in a slope and tail behind; others are looped up in fantastical folds; some are short on the sides, square in front and pointed behind; but the prettiest and most advisable are gored widths with jet, chenille, or silk fringes round the bottom, over silk under petticoats trimmed with cluny insertions and Garibaldis to match these under petticoats.

There is also a new Garibaldi, made of black tulle, and dotted all over with parti colored chenille balls, yellow, blue, red, and green. Another Garibaldi is made of blue silk, worked over with white China beads. White high chemisettes are to have high silk mousquetaire sleeves and collars to match the skirts they are worn with.

Plain walking dresses, not costumes, are being very practically looped up, which is a most useful bit of intelligence; for if trains are graceful in drawing-rooms, they are cumbersome on the public streets, and mark a certain *demi-monde* style which every one does not care to adopt.

Bottons are sewn up the gored seams from the hem to the middle of the skirt; small loops connect them, and, according to the different degrees of longitude a lady wishes to sail under, she can loop up a few noothes. Nothing gets crushed, and the loops are easily let down when a different surface necessitates an alteration.

And now something about the Empress' toilet at the Exposition. Some surprise has been expressed by all at the sombre style of her dress at the opening, as many expected to see her in a splendid robe, which she had given orders for to the usual court tailors. This robe they themselves ordered at the Compagnie Lyonnaise, as her Majesty had desired a material exhibited at the Exposition by the said compagnie.

The latter presented a splendid straw-colored silk, brocaded with carnations in all the natural tints. The piece I held yesterday at the Exposition was of the same. It is the richest that ever came out of a loom.

The robe was made, but the Empress did not think she ought to wear it, at the very last moment. The Prince was not well; she did not care for the opening being a state affair, and the carnations are laid by for another *fete* at the Exposition.

Concerts are being forced on the public whether they will or not, and there will be no end to them before Easter.

The Sunday races at the Bois de Boulogne have recommenced, and the following are the regulations observed in the Vie Parisienne:—On leaving their homes they bend over the necks of their steeds, draw the reins up to their waistcoats with both hands, and spur onward. Coats are fearfully short, trousers light drap, light violet, or light agaline. When they meet a lady in her barouche they start up straight on their spurs and wave their hats in a perpendicular line over their middle partings; but should they meet a gentleman friend, they are content to knock the rims of their hats with their short riding sticks. As they ride before their respective clubs they make their quadrupeds rear tremendously, and keep on till some one exclaims, "That young fellow will break his neck one of these days," which prediction satisfies their vanity.

When the races are over a phaeton is in readiness at the end of some open avenue, into which the lions of *la jeune* France spring, taking the reins from the most transparent of small boys, known as "tigers." A triumphant whirl down the Champs Elysees, between hedges of spectators, who all admire the young drivers' feats, and wonder how these slim tigers can hold on, so excites the owners of phaeton and high-stepping grey that when they jump off their seats they fancy they are Americans or English, and pompously order the tiger to "come back at seven," in excruciating British vernacular.

The clothing department is progressing very fast at the Champ de Mars, but it is far from complete, and it is wise not to expatiate on that subject before some method can be followed in a fashion writer's perambulations. One thing it is to admire a rich texture, and another to compare the different processes of different nations before the texture is manufactured. Analysis may be prosy, but without analysis one can scarcely draw safe conclusions.

Convention of Manufacturers.

A circular signed by fifty of the leading manufacturers of New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and Boston, among whom are Peter Cooper, Hon. John A. Griswold, of Troy, John Jewett & Sons and Cabot & Co., of New York, William Sellers & Co., Benjamin Bullock & Sons, and others of Philadelphia, Cunninghams & Imnsen and others of Pittsburg, E. B. Ward, of Detroit, and the Boston Lead Company of Boston, with others, has been issued, calling a conference of the manufacturing interests of the country, to meet at the Astor House, New York, on the 8th day of May next, to deliberate upon the present condition and prospects of the material interests of American industry, and to decide upon some method of arousing public attention to this subject. The success which has attended the efforts of the Free Trade League in affecting public sentiment by the wide-spread distribution of popular documents through the country, is cited by the call as demonstrating the necessity of adopting some means equally efficient to counteract the evil it is alleged to be working. This is the first note of the coming great struggle for yet higher duties.

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY THE CABLES.

Financial and Commercial Advices to Noon To-Day.

LONDON, April 29—Noon.—Consols, 91¼; United States Five-twenties, 72; Erie Railroad, 40½; Illinois Central, 76½.

FRANKFORT, April 29—Noon.—United States Bonds, 76.

PARIS, April 29—Noon.—United States Bonds, 80; Rentes, 67f. 50c.

LIVERPOOL, April 29—Noon.—Cotton active and excited; sales to-day will reach 25,000 bales. Middling uplands, 12d.; middling Orleans, 12½d. Breadstuffs firm. Wheat, 14s. 6d. for California white; 13s. 9d. for No. 1 red Western. Corn, 43s. 9d.

Provisions quiet and unchanged. Produce unchanged.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

Commercial Report of 2 o'clock P. M.

LONDON, April 29—2 P. M.—American securities are quoted at this hour as follows:—U. S. Five-twenties, 71½; Erie Railroad shares, 41½; Illinois Central, 76½.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 29.—The steamer Hermann, from New York on the 18th, has arrived.

LIVERPOOL, April 29—2 P. M.—Since the noon report Cotton has been very active, and an advance of ⅛ a ¼d. has been established. At this hour, quotations are as follows:—Middling uplands, 12⅛ a 12¼d.; middling Orleans, 12⅜ a 12½d.

Breadstuffs and Provisions are quiet and unchanged.

The ship from San Francisco December 15, rrived to-day.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF ENGLAND.

NO BATTLE BETWEEN O'BALDWIN AND WORMALD—O'BALDWIN NOT ON HAND—BETS OFF, AND WORMALD POCKETS THE STAKES.

LONDON, April 27.—The anxiously expected pugilistic event, the prize fight for £400 sterling and the champion's belt of England, which was to have taken place to-day, between Joe Wormald and Ned O'Baldwin, the "Irish giant," has not come off. The men did not meet, and, consequently, there has not been a battle. O'Baldwin was not present this morning at the place appointed, which had been duly made known to him from the proper quarter in seasonable time. His absence is accounted for by the statements of his friends and backers to the effect that he missed the train which left London bound in the direction of where the ring was to have been pitched. The entire prize-ring fraternity of the city are utterly disgusted because there has not been a fight. Wormald will be awarded the stakes, and all the bets which were pending on the issue are declared void. The championship of England and the belt are held in abeyance.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, April 29.

The Mississippi Railroad Election.

Governor Hahn's effort to induce General Grant to authorize General Sheridan to set aside the recent election of the Mississippi Central Railroad, because Beauregard and other managers refused to allow the stock held by the State of Louisiana and city of New Orleans to be represented in the election, has not been successful. General Grant declines to interfere, and refers the applicants to the President. It will be remembered that the managers of the road held that the officers of the State and city being only provisional, they could not legally cast the vote represented by the stock. It should be added, if that vote had been cast, Beauregard and his confederates would have been ejected from the management of the road.

The Peter Force Library.

The great Peter Force Library, which was purchased for $100,000 at the last session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, has been removed to the library of Congress at the Capitol, and Librarian Spofford is now engaged in arranging, cataloguing, and classifying it generally. The volumes proper number about 30,000, while the pamphlet literature, in which it greatly abounds, will carry it up to 60,000 or 70,000 more.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 27.—Major H. R. Putnam, Captain Madison Earle, Captain Fessenden, and Lieutenant F. A. Day, some of the officers who have been detached from the garrison to perform registration duties in Virginia, left here this morning, in the steamer John Sylvester, for Richmond. They were escorted to the steamer by numerous friends, and the Post band assembled on the wharf, and discoursed the farewell music.

The United States gunboat De Soto, whose arrival in Hampton Roads from Havana has been before reported, sailed from Port au Prince for the latter port on the 15th inst. The gunboat Marblehead, which had arrived from Cape Haytien, laid at anchor in the harbor, and the flagship Susquehanna was to sail the next day for Kingston, Jamaica. The United States gunboat Winooski was at Havana when the De Soto sailed.

Several of the ladies of the recently appointed registering officers belonging to the garrison, took their departure for the North this evening. The post band, which has been quite energetic in its musical efforts of late, accompanied the ladies to the steamer, and gave them an entertaining serenade prior to their departure.

B. Buckwalter, Esq., a resident of this place, has been appointed Registering Officer for Lancaster county.

A board of officers which recently convened at the post, by order of General Burton, unanimously acquitted Lieutenant S. A. Day from all blame in the rencontre between himself and Lieutenant Zalinki. The attack which was made by the latter officer upon him, in the presence of ladies, was greatly deprecated by the officers of the garrison.

The English steamer Propontis has arrived at Norfolk to load for Liverpool.

The schooner General Grant, from Philadelphia, with coal, has also arrived at Norfolk.

Arrival of the Steamship Malta.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The steamship Malta, from Liverpool, arrived here to-day. Her news is anticipated.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, April 29.—There is less activity in the Flour Market, but prices remain without quotable change. The demand is entirely from the home consumers, who purchased about 600 bbls., chiefly Northwestern extra family, at $13@14·25, including Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $13@15; California at $16·50@17; St. Louis at $17@17·50; extras at $10@11·25; and superfine at $9@10. Rye Flour—The offerings are small, and the demand fair; sales at $8·50 ₱ barrel. No transactions are reported in Corn Meal.

The market is poorly supplied with prime Wheat, and this description is in fair demand, but common grades are not much inquired after. Sales of Pennsylvania red at $3·10@3·15, and California at $3·40. Rye is unchanged. Sales of Western and Pennsylvania at $1·65@1·70. Corn—The offerings are light, and the demand is fair at Saturday's quotations. Sales of 4000 bush. yellow at $1·29@1·30. Oats are quiet and lower. Sales of 4000 bush. Pennsylvania at 75@76c.

Bark is scarce, and in good demand. We quote No. 1 Quercitron at $42 ₱ ton.

Whisky—The "contraband" article is selling at $1·60@1·70 ₱ gallon.

MEXICO.

THE FIGHTING AT QUERETARO—GENERAL MIRAMON REPORTED MORTALLY WOUNDED—MAXIMILIAN SADDENED BY HIS LOSSES—IMPERIAL GENERALS QUARRELLING, ETC.

MATAMORAS, April 17.—I am enabled to send you news to the 6th from Escobedo's camp before Queretaro.

On the 5th inst. the Imperialists made another sally against the hill San Gregorio, which was defended by General Rocha. The fight which followed lasted two hours, resulting in the repulse of the attacking party, who were driven back inside of their intrenchments. It is stated that in this action General Miramon was shot through both legs, and that the wound is considered mortal.

Maximilian is reported very sad at the prospect of losing almost the whole of his auxiliaries.

On the 2d instant, the Liberal Colonel Cepuda, commanding the brigade of Coahuila, charged on the enemy, wounding a few.

Prisoners or deserters report that after the fight of the 1st instant, Mendez and Castillo accused each other of incapacity, and were upon very bad terms.

The Liberals were everywhere glorying over their victory on the 1st, the repulse of the enemy on the 5th, and the capture of Puebla.

A private letter received here from Monterey says that between the 1st and 5th the besieged made three sallies, and were each time repulsed.

A report that Porfirio Diaz had murdered a large number of prisoners taken at Puebla, including several general officers, has reached here. It is sincerely hoped that the United States Government will interfere to prevent these wholesale assassinations.

The Monterey *Periodico Oficial* confidently predicts that April will see the termination of the present conflict in favor of the Liberal arms.

We have nothing further in reference to the pronunciamento of Ascension Gomez at Tampico, in favor of Ortega. It is not thought that it will have any effect upon the peace of the State.

THE SECOND DEFEAT OF THE IMPERIALISTS—TAMPICO FOR ORTEGA.

Letters and newspaper advices from Mexico comprise dates from Escobedo's camp in front of Queretaro to the 6th of April. The second repulse of the Imperialists, while attacking the hill of San Gregorio in front of the town, and the wounding of Miramon in both legs, is confirmed. It is believed the latter's wounds will prove mortal, and Maximilian is saddened at the expected loss of one of his most able generals. The Monterey *Periodico Oficial* says the war will be ended in April in favor of the Liberals. Despatches from Porfirio Diaz, dated April 2, and received at Matamoras, confirm the capture of Puebla. The troops at Tampico refused to reinforce Escobedo according to his order, for the reason that a gunboat flotilla belonging to the French was fitting out at Vera Cruz to attack Tampico. The citizens of the latter place are in favor of Ortega, but have not pronounced for him, as they believe there is no chance of his success. Gomez and Canales have possession of the town for the purpose of receiving the customs revenue. The messenger sent to Juarez by Minister Campbell with the intercession of the United States for Maximilian's safety, was warned at Matamoras to avoid Tampico, on account of the presence there of Canales.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Pierce and Brewster.—William B. Mann, District Attorney; T. Bradford Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.—The April sessions of the Court of Oyer and Terminer commenced this morning. A large assemblage of people, as is usual on such occasions, crowded the Court House to learn the minute details of the homicide cases.

George N. Kerns and John T. McCormick, charged with killing Henry Hartman on the 9th of September, 1866, were arraigned, and plead not guilty.

John O'Toohill, charged with killing John Murray on the 25th of December, 1866, was arraigned and plead not guilty.

The Grand Jury entered at this point and presented a bill. Mr. Mann said:—May it please the Court, the Grand Jury have this morning brought in a bill of indictment against George Winnemore, charged with the murder of Dorcas Magilton. The prisoner is in the dock, and I ask now that the bill may be read to him, in order that he may be arraigned and asked to plead to this bill of indictment. The bill was then read to the prisoner, and he plead not guilty.

Mr. Mann said:—May it please the Court, I have directed the witnesses in this case to be in Court, and the Commonwealth is now ready to proceed to the trial of this cause. Our preparations are all made, I presume that proper time will be allowed prisoner to make all the preparation he desires to make for trial, and for the purpose of having a speedy trial fixed, I desire that the time be now assigned by the Court, and I would name Wednesday morning.

The officers of the Court are at his command, and he can suggest the names of any witnesses he desires, and they will be brought into Court, and he can try his case. There is no reason why, with the aid of the Court, he should not be able to prepare his defense and get ready for trial at the same time the Commonwealth can prepare to try its case in. The same machinery is at his command. All the officers of this Court and the police officers of the city are at his command, to obtain any witnesses that he may desire, and I am confident that Mr. Lamon, the chief of the detectives, and the officers around the Mayor's office, will furnish whatever is necessary in the way of officers and attention to procure the persons of whomsoever he may desire upon his trial; and while we have all that machinery, it cannot be better employed than to prepare a trial like this. All that he wishes, and all that can be done for his benefit will be done for him. I have no doubt he will be prepared to try the case on Wednesday morning.

Daymon T. Kilgore, Esq., counsel for defense, said: May it please the Court, I think the District Attorney has rather overstated the matter, when he states that all can be done by Wednesday morning. I have never seen him (the prisoner) until this morning, and know very little of the case. I am satisfied that he cannot be tried at present with safety to himself and to the cause of justice.

It is not true that he has all the power at his command that the Commonwealth has at her command. In the first place, the Commonwealth has a lawyer as her representative of twenty years' experience, who understands all the intricacies of a trial, and he can prepare a case with all the machinery at his command at once.

It is not so with me. This would be the first case of importance in which I ever engaged as counsel, and I am satisfied that before this case shall be through, you will be satisfied it is one of the most important cases that has been tried in this Court. I ask, not for myself, for I am willing to do the best I can by day and by night, that the case be postponed, so that I shall have a fair opportunity for doing for him what I think ought to be done.

I am certain that I cannot do myself justice in the case—I cannot do what I might otherwise do, if I had no time for preparation; therefore I ask that the case may be continued. I do not see why it should be tried this term.

The dock is full of persons from day to day charged with the same offense, and why should he be singled out, and be brought up as the first case, without experienced counsel, without any preparation, I think that the cause of justice will be advanced by having those who are charged with the same crime committed hitherto, tried first. I ask, therefore, that the case be continued.

Mr. Mann—There is a slight error in the suggestion of the counsel about the trial of persons. There is no person to be tried for cutting an old lady's throat for $4. If there was, I would give it precedence.

Judge Brewster—The order in which criminal business shall be tried is entirely within the control of the District Attorney, and the case is to be tried at any day or hour that he sees fit. If counsel moves for a continuance, and there is no ground therefor, the motion is of course not considered. If the District Attorney informs the counsel that this case will be tried on Wednesday morning, the same rule will be adhered to in this case which is applied to all other cases.

Mr. Kilgore—If your Honors please, if the case is to be tried this term, I would ask that it be postponed a week.

Judge Brewster—The term expires with this week.

The witnesses in the case were then instructed to be in Court on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

THE CROZIER HOMICIDE.

The case of Oscar J. Crozier (colored), who is charged with killing Annie Minton (colored), on the 19th of January 1867, at No. 718 Spafford street, was fixed for this morning.

The venire was exhausted after securing ten jurors, and a special venire of sixty jurors was ordered, returnable at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—The Court met this morning to resume jury trials, but there being no case ready for trial, adjourned again, discharging the jury from further attendance.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Sharswood.—A. & P. Roberts vs. Battdorf et al. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiffs, $291·03.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Hare.—William B. Cottman vs. Edward S. Cotton. An action to determine the boundaries of two pieces of land. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Ludlow.—Paul vs. Paul. An action of divorce. The wife alleged ill-treatment. Upon the part of the husband this was denied, and the wife's departure without cause was alleged. And it was said by a witness that Mrs Paul had said she intended to leave Mr. Paul, because he was not her spiritual husband. On trial.

Fire at La Crosse, Wis.

LA CROSSE, April 29.—The Westcott House was burned yesterday morning. The loss is $20,000, with an insurance of $10,000.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, April 29, 1867.

The Stock Market was moderately active this morning, and prices were firmer. Government bonds continue in steady demand. July, 1865, 5-20s sold at 107½, no change. 110¼ was bid for 1862 5-20s; 109½ for 6s of 1881; 99½ for 10-40s; and 105⅝@106¼ for June and August 7·30s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 102@102½, an advance of ⅛.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at from 51½@52, an advance of ¼ on the closing price of Saturday evening; Pennsylvania Railroad at 58½, an advance of ¼; Little Schuylkill at 28, a decline of ⅛; and Philadelphia and Erie at 28⅛@28¼, an advance of ¼; 130½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 61 for Norristown; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 56½ for Lehigh Valley; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 28½ for Catawissa preferred; and 44½ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares continue dull. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 20, and Hestonville at 13⅜, no change. 47 was bid for Chesnut and Walnut, and 64 for Tenth and Eleventh.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment at full prices. North America sold at 233; 139 was bid for First National; 107½ for Fourth National; 106 for Seventh National; 155 for Philadelphia; 137½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 56½ for Commercial; 100 for Southwark; 68½ for City; 45 for Consolidation; and 125 for Central National.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 135; 11 A. M. 134½; 12 M., 135⅛; 1 P. M., 135½, a decline of 1½ on the closing price Saturday evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Reading R.....b30 52

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 U S 10-40s, cp..... 99½
$5000 do..... 99
$1000 City 6s, New...c. 102½
$1000 do. New..... 102⅝
$1000 Al Co cp 5s..... 76
$2000 do..... 85 76
$200 Leh 6s '82..85wn. 77¼
$1000 Read 6s, '88..... 103½
$4000 Sun & Erie 7s..... 91
2 sh Bk of N A..... 233
200 sh Leh N stk...b5. 33⅝
100 sh Sunb Cml...b5. 15
100 sh Lit Sch R...b60. 28
100 sh Reading..... 51⅞
200 do..... 52
200 do.....b5. 52
100 do.....b5. 52
100 do.....b30wn. 51⅝
100 do.....s30wn. 51⅝
100 do..... 51·94
100 do.....s5. 51·94
100 do.....s30. 51⅝
14 sh Del Div..... 54¼
25 sh Pa R.....c&p. 58¼

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 109¼@109⅝; do. 1862, 110⅜@111¼; do., 1864, 108½@109¼; do., 1865, 109¼@109¾; do., 1865, new, 107⅜@107½; do. 5s, 10-40s, 98¼@98⅝; do. 7·30s, August, 106@106½; do., June, 105½@105⅝; do., July, 105¼@105⅝; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 118⅛@119¼; do., July, 1864, 118⅛@118⅜; do., Aug. 1864, 117¼@118⅛; do., October, 1864, 116¼@117⅛; do., December, 1864, 115¼@116⅛; do., May, 1865, 113@113⅜; do., Aug., 1865, 112@112¼; do., September, 1865, 111⅛@111⅜; October 1865, 111¼@111⅝. Gold, 135¼@135⅝. Silver, 130@131½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 109¼@109⅝; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 110⅜@111; do., 1864, 109@109½; do., 1865, 109¼@109½; do. new, 107½@107⅝; 5s, 10-40s, 98

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Labor Crisis.

From the Nation.

What with strikes, trades unions, and the eight-hour agitations, the labor market is unsettled to a degree never before known; and not in this country only, but in France and England. The English artisans have not only brought their own organizations to great perfection, but they have succeeded in effecting a union with those of France and Belgium, so as to prevent the masters resorting, as they frequently have done, to either of those countries for labor during strikes at home. The bronze-workers and tailors, who are now on a strike in Paris, are actually assisted in holding out by contributions from the English trades unions; and the control of these trades unions over their own members offers one of the best illustrations yet witnessed of the force of democratic government, of the completeness of the obedience which men will render to authority of their own creation, even when it has no physical force at its back. It is quite true that these organizations do exact, on all questions affecting the relations between employer and employed, a complete sacrifice of individual tastes, opinions, and interests, and do inflict on anybody who disobeys their orders that most terrible of punishments, the reprobation of his own class; and this apparent tyranny has called down on them the unsparing denunciation both of English and French economists. But then it must be remembered that nothing short of this kind of discipline will effect the object in view. Nothing but perfect union amongst the workmen can give them their way as against the capitalists, and no penalties less severe than those now enforced would ensure this union. To abuse the trades' unions, therefore, for tyranny, is to abuse them for existing at all, and this, of course, leaves the main question untouched.

The extension of the English organization to the Continent is perhaps the most striking result of the wonderful power of combination developed of late years amongst the working classes. It is partly the result of a congress held a year ago at Geneva, which was mainly managed by Englishmen, but which contained delegates from most of the Continental countries. The congress, however, was but a meeting of an association founded three or four years before, and called the "International Association of Workingmen," which now numbers over 150,000 members in England, France, Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy. Capital, wages, hours of labor, the condition of women, and various other subjects interesting to workingmen, were freely discussed at it; an enormous amount of nonsense being talked, as might have been expected, the French and Italian workmen contributing the greater portion of it. But although they came to some very well-defined conclusions on a variety of topics, the only practical result of the meeting was the establishment of unity of action as well as of sentiment between the English and Continental workingmen, so that the English can strike now with a tolerable certainty that they will not be broken down by importations from France and Belgium.

The great strikes in England hitherto have been amongst the ironworkers, carpenters, and masons. Within the last month, the engine-drivers have struck on some of the principal lines of railroad, causing such inconvenience to the public in the neighborhood of London as almost to throw the whole machinery of business out of gear. They struck for higher wages, for equal wages for all capacities, and for promotion by seniority and not by merit. The rise of wages they carried, and compromised on the other points—a man passed over by the traffic manager having the right of appeal to the board of directors in case he thinks he has been unjustly treated. But they revealed in the course of the strike an amount of ability, good sense, moderation in statement, and power of combination which has astonished all England and alarmed a considerable portion of it. They published a paper, too, called *The Train*, which presented their case with remarkable cogency, and yet with great self-restraint. The result was that they were met and reasoned with, both by the daily and weekly press, with an amount of respect and consideration such as, we believe, no body of strikers has ever before received. In fact, the art of combination is being brought to such perfection in all the trades, that there will very soon not be one left in England which will not be able to make its terms with employers as one man, while backed up by the resources of hundreds of thousands.

In America the trades unions are almost as powerful, and strikes are as general if not as effective, as in England. But the American workmen wield one weapon which is not within the reach of their European brethren, and that is political power, and this they are now using very freely to secure what no strike would ever induce capitalists to agree to, and that is the withdrawal from employers and employed of the power of fixing their relations by contract. The eight-hour movement, when it was first started two or three years ago, was laughed at by most men of intelligence outside the class who have appropriated to their exclusive use the title of "workingmen." For a little while it was little more than mentioned in the press, and was poohpoohed by employers as something utterly wild and chimerical, which was hardly worth serious opposition. But it has, nevertheless, grown steadily, and is in most States either producing legislation or in a fair way to produce it. By holding aloof from the two great political parties, and using their votes solely with reference to the eight-hour scheme, the "working-men" have brought the political leaders to their feet, and now no convention ever draws up a platform without inserting in it a small parcel of twaddle on the "rights of labor," advocating legislative interference with contracts. In every canvass, too, desperate efforts are made to fasten on each candidate the charge of hostility to this delusion, and the candidate makes herculean efforts to repudiate what is in reality a tribute to his intelligence. The thing has, as might be expected, a wonderful fascination for some philanthropists and reformers who confound sympathy with the working-classes with participation in their errors and fallacies, and people who insist that the working-man will be injured by the forcible curtailment of his hours of labor are denounced either as selfish "aristocrats" or cold-hearted monsters. At first we were informed that the object of the eight-hour restriction was to give the working-man more time for "self-culture," and that if this involved diminution of wages, why, he was ready to submit to it as the less of two evils. But we now hear from the West that this stage of the agitation has been passed, and that in Chicago, for instance, it is demanded that the same wages shall be paid for eight hours' work as for ten, or, in other words, that while production is diminished by one-fifth, the laborer's share in the product shall be raised by one-fifth. What is more extraordinary is that there is a whole army of orators and writers all over the country who persist in believing or affecting to believe that if every laborer in the country works less than he ever did before, he can still have just as many comforts as he now enjoys. In reality, we might as well attempt by legislation to prevent people from being hurt when they fall, as to make the amount of comfort they enjoy independent of the amount of work they do; but, from present appearances, there is no way of convincing working-men of this short of actual experiment.

We confess that, in spite of the demonstrations of the folly of strikes which political economists offer every day, and the homilies which the press so frequently delivers upon them, we believe they form as good a means as can at present be devised of fixing the rate of wages and the nature of all other relations between employers and employed. In most of the dissertations we listen to on the "identity of interest" which exists between labor and capital, it is assumed not only that the laborer's share of the product of labor will reach him through the natural working of economical laws, but that it will reach him at once. The fact is it does not. All the economical laws work surely, no doubt, but they work slowly, which is tantamount to saying that for awhile they do not work at all. When labor is scarce and capital plenty and profits high, laborers ought immediately to receive higher wages, but they do not. Employers do not go to them and say, "We can afford to pay you so much, here it is." They go into the market and give as little as they can. The workmen are poor, often ignorant, know but little of the state of the markets, and live from hand to mouth. They have not any of the means which the employer has of ascertaining what profits are likely to be or what labor is worth. He gives them no access to his books, and they have no time to watch and listen and figure and calculate as he does. All they know of what profits are, or wages ought to be, is what he pleases to tell them. If they were to go to him singly and tell him they thought the state of the market entitled them to an advance, he could dismiss them, and dismissal to a man acting alone might mean ruin or great inconvenience. So that the only way they have of ascertaining what their wages ought to be is by "striking;" that is, abstaining from work in concert by the pressure of opinion on their fellows. If their wages are as high as is fair, employers will not give in; if they are not as high as profits will warrant, employers will give in, and the laborer gets his due. Such a mode of settling a dispute about an economical fact—for such it really is—is no doubt rough, and even barbarous, but it is the only one we have at present. The interests of labor and capital are, no doubt, identical; but neither employer or employed believes them to be so, and act as though they were sure they were not. Each mistrusts the other, not altogether, through ignorance of political economy, but because both are human.

We, therefore, confess that we think strikes and trades unions are the best, and—until the co-operative system is generally adopted, and workmen are treated as partners, their wages made dependent on profits and not on the extent to which the employers can conceal the amount of their profits, and are allowed access to the books—will continue to be the only mode by which contracts between laborers and capitalists can be based on justice. The abuse of them at present is due to the ignorance and want of culture, moral as well as mental, of the people who strike. But a whole trade abstaining from work by concert, and aiding the members to hold out by savings previously accumulated for this express purpose, is, we think, not only a gratifying spectacle, but the only means by which the contract between the laborer and capitalist, as laborers and capitalists now are, can be made really free, and by which the laborer can be enabled to treat on equal terms. There is still in the relations of labor and capital a large amount of feudalism. The laborer is still in Europe, and to a certain extent here, in the position of a feudal servant, and has not yet reached the dignity which political economists assign him (on paper) of a party to a contract. The growth of manufactures, too, in all countries, has thus far tended to perpetuate, in a modified form, it is true, and on a different sphere, the relations of lord and serf. The mode in which all the great manufactures are carried on in England, France, Belgium, and here, by a few great capitalists employing small armies of operatives of all ages and both sexes, who live by fixed daily wages and are dependent for their bread on the employers' pleasure, and on the ups and downs ot the money market, and who cannot, by any forethought or vigilance or influence they can exert, give any certainty or stability to the business in which they are engaged, is one which, we do not hesitate to say, is hostile to free government, and which will, if nothing better can be substituted for it, prove disastrous in the end. No community is in a sound or healthy condition in which any large portion of the community is forced to commit its fortunes to the caprice or the ability of a few individuals, and in which the principal result of great production is the multiplication at the same time of very large fortunes and of day laborers.

Southern Reconstruction the Battle-Ground of Political Parties—Issues in the Future.

From the Herald.

A lively contest has already commenced among political parties and politicians for the Southern vote and the balance of power which that is expected to give. It will increase in intensity as the process of reconstruction goes on, and we may expect to become pretty firm by the time the Southern States shall be declared ready and prepared for readmission to Congress. This contest, in all its phases, is exceedingly interesting, particularly to the statesman who studies the present for the purpose of divining the future.

Old parties, which were thought to be dead and buried, and existing parties, which are decaying and on the eve of expiring, raise their heads with the hope of a prolonged existence through the new political elements and new state of things. At present the negro seems destined to hold the balance of political power, or rather the party that may be able to control the negro vote. The Democrats and the Republicans, and even the old Whigs and the few remaining Secessionists, are coquetting with Sambo, and making the greatest efforts to get his ballot. These four millions of people, who three or four years ago were slaves, and who hardly know their right hands from their left, have become all at once a great power in this mighty and proud republic. What a revolution! There is nothing like it in the history of nations. While in Great Britain the mass of the white race—of that great Anglo-Saxon race which has shown so much intellect and capacity for self-government—are not deemed fit to have the suffrage, we have given it to the negroes just set free from slavery. This has not been done out of love for the negro, nor because he is deemed intelligent enough to have the suffrage, but because the politicians want to use him.

The Northern Democrats hope their ancient allies of the South, who constituted the majority in former times, may be able to bring over the negroes to them. The old Southern Whigs are earnestly at work, and are really making some headway in some of the States, to get the black vote with a view to supremacy in the South, and probably with a view to support the moderate Republicans against the radicals. The Republicans of both the conservative and radical stamp have earnestly begun a sort of missionary campaign to convert the new-born American citizens of African descent to their party and views. This is all for political power—the offices and spoils in the future.

In this struggle it is not very easy to foresee the result; for, as we said, the circumstances are novel and unprecedented. Still, looking at all the movements referred to and at the signs of the times, the radicals appear to have the best chance of succeeding. Wendell Phillips, the great apostle and pioneer of radicalism, has proclaimed his political gospel, and, doubtless, the lesser lights and less advanced of his party will follow him as they have followed heretofore. Revolutions, it is said, never go backward; certainly, they rarely stop until they culminate in the most extreme measures. The Military bill of Congress, for the reconstruction of the South, is declared by Wendell Phillips as "one step only," and that "the element that was coming next (that is, in the progress of radical measures) would say to the South that the negro should not only have the ballot, but forty acres of land under his feet." He holds, too, that the South is not in a condition to be reconstructed yet—that it should be held "by the police power of the nation (the military) for five or seven years, until the seeds of Republicanism are planted beyond the possibility of harm." To this, he says, "the spirit of the people is already compelling Congress" to come.

Here we see, then, the programme of this bold leader of Republican radicalism—the South to be kept out until the radicals secure a long lease of power, and a large portion of the lands of that section to be given to the negroes. He does not urge confiscation in direct terms; but he must mean that. How could forty acres of land be given to each negro without? Will the Republican party, or the majority of that party in Congress, follow the lead of Wendell Phillips? That is the important question. Heretofore they have followed him, though more or less tardily, and though he has been a little in advance of them. Will Phillips' radicalism make such progress by the time—say next winter—the Southern States shall be ready under the Reconstruction acts of Congress to be restored, to shut the door against them for five or seven years? Will "the spirit of the people," under radical instruction and influence, compel Congress to this course? Mr. Phillips believes so. We shall see. Next winter we shall know whether the radicals can triumph on the Phillips platform, or the conservative Republicans have the courage and power to defeat them.

Such are the issues looming up prominently just now, to change, modify, or consolidate parties. Reconstruction is the great question of the day, and on that the fight will be made. But there are other great questions that will come up shortly to overshadow old ones. Whether this one of reconstruction be disposed of or not by the restoration or prolonged exclusion of the South, the new issues cannot be kept long in the background.

First will come questions relating to our national finances, the currency, banks, the public debt, and how to pay it, and a sound, equal, and economical system of taxation. After that, territorial expansion and political control of the whole of the North American continent. The negro will soon have fulfilled his mission as the all-absorbing element in political warfare. Parties will be formed upon the new issues named. There will be a demand from the people for a reduction of the burden of taxation and of the expenditures of the Government. They have borne heavy burdens during the war, and under that transition state of circumstances resulting from the war which we are passing through; but they will not consent to bear these in times of peace. Any party that may attempt to keep us in that condition will be ignored. Any party that takes for its platform a reduction of taxation and an economical administration of the government, will secure the favor of the people. The New England policy of a high tariff for the benefit of capital and few manufacturers, which has governed the country for some time, will certainly be repudiated. The great and growing agricultural States of the West and South will never consent to be the hewers of wood and drawers of water for these local and selfish interests, and they will be powerful enough to dictate a broader and more liberal policy of their own. The infamous system of national banks, which takes from the producing classes the profits of their industry, and twenty millions a year from the Treasury, cannot be tolerated long. It is clear from the proceedings in Congress during last winter and this spring, and from the tone of the press, that public opinion against this system is growing mightily. Nor will the capitalists of the Eastern and Atlantic States be able to resist the views of the West and the people generally with regard to the currency. The clamor for forcing specie payments, whereby the bondholders and the few rich may increase their wealth, and all the rest of the community be plunged into bankruptcy and ruin, will certainly be resisted. Such are the issues which will divide and reorganize political parties in the future. Sectional and local interests must yield to those of the people generally; and upon this question the popular voice will be irresistible. We agree with Wendell Phillips that "the millions of voters and the great journals are more the Government than the machine at Washington," and, we will add, than any party of a sectional or mere political character. The highly interesting problem is, then, what party hereafter will gain and hold the popular vote on the great and new issues that are looming up. Will it be the Republican party, reorganized and purged of its New England sectionalism and radicalism, or some new one? There is a lease of fifty years' power for any party formed on the right basis and upon the questions to which we have referred.

The Republican Party and the Vote of the Southern States.

From the Times.

The Committee appointed by the Republicans of Congress to supersede the regular National Republican Committee in the general supervision and conduct of party affairs, is entering upon its work with spirit and zeal. It does not confine itself to the distribution of documents, the usual work of the Congressional Committee, but takes the whole political canvass into its hands. It is organizing extensive subordinate agencies throughout the country, providing for public meetings, and sending missionaries to propagate the faith into the regions where they are needed most.

We are glad to see that the Southern States are selected as the special field of their labors. This indicates, in the first place, a belief on their part that those States will be promptly readmitted to the Union, and will take part in the next Presidential election. Fears have been felt that Congress might repudiate the implied pledges of the Reconstruction bill, and refuse to admit the Southern States, in spite of their acceptance of its terms. Language used by prominent members gave color of reason to those fears. The action of the Congressional Committee tends to dispel them. Unless they expected the Southern States to participate in the Presidential election, and to resume their seats in Congress, they would not thus concentrate their party efforts on their conversion.

This result alone will be of immense importance. Since the war closed—indeed, from the moment it broke out—we have regarded the restoration of the Union as the paramount, the supreme necessity of the country. Our strength, abroad and at home, our self-respect, the preservation of our liberties, the maintenance of our Constitution, the perpetuation of those great maxims and doctrines of civil liberty which give worth and value to our national existence, depend upon the restored integrity of our National Union. When that shall have been accomplished we shall resume the regular, natural course of our national development and growth.

The extension of Republican principles and measures of government to the South is a legitimate object of party effort, and essential to the public welfare. If Republican principles had taken root in the South when they did in the North, we should have had no rebellion. Sectional parties must always be the curse of the nation. The best of all guarantees against a renewal of sectional strife is the annihilation of sectionalism in party action. The public safety demands that, while there is a powerful Republican party in the North, there should be one in the South also. Whether it shall be dominant there or not, is a secondary consideration; but the ideas, feelings, prejudices, organization of any party which may control one section of the country, must have root, friends, and strength in the other also. The party which has possession of the Government must have allies and adherents in every part of the Union, else disunion becomes natural and inevitable.

The Congressional Committee is opening a political campaign for the purpose of making the Southern States Republican—or at least of organizing and building up the Republican party in the Southern States. Whether they succeed or not, and whether their success is desirable or not, depend on the scope of their purpose and the means they adopt to carry it out. It looks a little as if their determination was to convert the contest into a struggle of races—to array the blacks and whites against each other—to convince the blacks that the whites are their foes, and that they must not act with them politically. The character and antecedents of the missionaries they have selected—the tone of the speeches they have thus far made, and the general temper in which the subject is discussed by their leading organs, suggest suspicions of this kind. We can tell better when the canvass is more advanced. If the Committee prompt or countenance, through their agents, the preaching of *confiscation* as a Republican principle in the Southern States, their final purpose will be no longer open to doubt. It will then be clear enough that not only hostility, but a *war* of races, falls within the scope of their endeavors.

We confess our expectations of Republican success in this canvass are not high. The time has gone by when the Republican party can hope for aid and support in the South. A wise and generous policy, characterized by confidence rather than hatred, and relying on interest rather than force, adopted two years ago, would have made *one-half* the Southern States as thoroughly and reliably Republican as New York or Indiana. The adoption of such a policy is no longer possible, nor if it were would it have the same effect. The Republicans now rely for this result on separating the blacks from the whites and carrying the elections by the negro vote. We do not see any great chance of their succeeding. Missionaries from outside, tracts, speeches, exhortations, and kindred influences, however zealous and strong, will always be weak and impotedt as against the daily contact, the mutual dependence, and the constant pressure of business and of social activity. This always has been the case, and it always will be. It is so in the North, in spite of the intelligence and independence which characterize our people. The laborers in the mines of Pennsylvania vote in the main with their employers. The mass of the workers in Lowell and in Lawrence, and everywhere else, vote with those who give them work, not from compulsion or from fear, but from conviction, or at least from preference. They naturally act with those on whose capital they live. Their first and strongest feeling is that their interests are the same—that they must stand or fall, prosper or pine together. And no amount of political propagandism *ab extra* succeeds in putting them apart.

There is every reason to suppose that the same thing will prove true in the Southern States. The blacks and whites in the main will go together. There may be temporary and local separations, but as a general thing, and in the long run, the whites will plan the campaign, mark out the programme, nominate the candidates, and the blacks will help elect them. And probably one of the most important of the results achieved by Congress, in the enfranchisement of the negroes, will be the increase of political power which it thus conferred on the Southern States.

What is Conservatism?

From the Tribune.

In nothing is the beneficence of the Military Reconstruction more strikingly evinced than in the changed tone of the journals that, in its day, were the oracles of the Slaveholders' Rebellion. True, they do not profess a "change of heart," nor had we a right to expect any. Their feelings, their impulses, are little bettered; but the situation is utterly changed, and they fully realize the fact. Read and wonder at such sensible, moderate inculcations as the following, clipped from a leading editorial in the Richmond *Examiner*:—

"PARTIES IN THE SOUTH.

"The Charleston *Mercury*, in a recent issue, somewhat elaborately argued against the formation of parties in the Southern States. If by this is meant to deprecate the revival of old party names, issues or differences, there can be no doubt of the wisdom of the advice, and of the wickedness of neglecting it. But if our contemporary means to counsel a happy-family banishment of all political organizations whatever, he will find out, before the summer solstice, that no protest will avail to that end.

"The white and black people of every Southern State will divide themselves, as the white people of every Northern State, and the blacks in the few Northern States, where they have political rights, into two parties, on the issues most material to them—the Radical and Conservative parties.

"Parties are the inevitable growth of governments. They exist in all, but conspicuously in those in which a large body of the people participate in the choice of leaders. We may protest as earnestly as we please against parties in the South, but parties are not made or unmade by protests; they are made by nothing; they grow.

"Nor is there anything in the prospect of parties in the South which should occasion the honest conservative people any alarm. If the radical party, or the Republican Union party, or the Jacobins—in short, by whatever name they are called—cannot be beaten on their record in every Southern State, it will arise simply from one of two causes—the ignorance of the blacks, or the indifference and folly of the whites.

"It is undeniably true that conservative people of Virginia may lose power, now and forever, in Virginia, by resisting the inevitable, by sullen inaction, or by a haughty and ungenerous course towards the disfranchised. But it is equally true that with an honest execution of the late acts of Congress, however cunningly devised to destroy us, with a frank and fair treatment of the colored people, such as a Virginia gentleman was proud to accord them when they were slaves, and with friendly explanations and advice, such as it becomes us to extend them, any respectable white and colored man in Virginia can be satisfied that as an American citizen he should labor for the destruction of the radical party.

"What we want especially in Virginia is a framework on which to begin building a conservative party. South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, and Tennessee, have already moved in this matter, and with the happiest effect. The best of the colored people in those States will vote with those by whose side they work, in whose neighborhood they were born, and near whom they will lie in death. But here nothing has been done to counteract the wiles of those who, for selfish ends, are urging the colored people to a position of hostility to the whites."

—The above are not *our* views, certainly; but, as the *Examiner's*, do they not evince a gratifying progress? What that journal proposes is, that those whom it distinguishes as the whites of the South, by argument and by general deportment, convince the blacks that they ought to vote as those whites do—that is, against the Republicans. Who can object to this effort?

Let us suppose now the editor of the *Examiner* before an assemblage of blacks, endeavoring to persuade them to vote for his ticket; and one or another of the negroes shall see fit to propound to him these questions:—

"You say, sir, that we ought to vote together: admit it. Now, then, why assume that the requisite accord is to be attained only by *our* voting with *you*? Why shouldn't *you*, rather, vote with us?"

"You call yours the conservative ticket, and urge its support on that ground. Very well; we are conservatives; we have recently been blessed with freedom and equal rights, and we are anxious to conserve, to secure, to perpetuate them. Will you show us how and why voting as you wish will achieve our end? If it will do it now, would it have done it two years ago? If not, what has produced the change?"

"You indicate hostility to the radicals as the basis of your political action. Please state frankly whether we do not, under God, owe our opportunity to vote at all to radicals and radicalism? But for them, should we ever have been honored with the address you are about to make us? In short, do you not detest the radicals mainly because they have made us free and constrained you to seek our votes?"

—Wouldn't the editor be somewhat bothered to give plain, straightforward answers to these questions?

—The Selma *Daily Times* even more rationally and practically accepts the situation, as follows:—

"In entering upon the work of reconstruction, let us not impede it at the outset by that old Bourbon error of learning nothing and forgetting nothing. So far as is possible, we must discard the bitter feelings and memories of the past, and act rationally and philosophically. True, we are not permitted to devise the scheme of reconstruction; that has been devised by Congress, and to us is left the mere mechanical work. Our work, when consummated, will embody a design conceived and mapped by an architect who consulted more his caprices and prejudices than the harmonies of the architecture or the convenience of the builders; but while our work will be unpleasant and purely mechanical, we should execute it well and thoroughly. Not only is the design, but the materials for the structure are furnished us. These materials are not the Parian marble, nor are they such as we would have selected; but such as they are we have to use them.

"We are now, as it were, out of doors, without a roof to shelter us and our families. Let us so construct the building we are to dwell in as to render it as comfortable as circumstances will allow. We are much mistaken if such be not the course dictated by prudence, common sense, and patriotism."

—All this is wise and commendable; but in what sense does it tally with conservatism? What is it that "the South" labors to conserve? and what is her present conception of conservatism? We know what it was in 1854, in 1860, in 1861, in 1865; but what is it in 1867? and what does it promise to be in 1868?

The Coming Crops.

From the World.

The attention given this year to cultivating grain, particularly wheat, is very significant. It will be seen from the extracts which we print elsewhere that accounts from all sections of the country represent that an unusual quantity of wheat has been sown this spring, and unless the weather should prove unfavorable the crop will be exceedingly large. "The high price of flour has given an impetus to wheat raising again in New England," says the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, while, according to the Milwaukee (Wis.) *Sentinel*, "the number of acres sown (with wheat) in Wisconsin this year will be at least thirty per cent. greater than last year." Similar reports reach us from the Southern States, though in these a very large quantity of corn has been sown as well. As regards these latter States, it is plain that the people of the South have determined to provide against the dearth of food from which they suffered last winter, and are still suffering. Last year they devoted their energies to raising cotton, stimulated thereto by the then high price of that staple, and calculating to purchase their grain from the Western States. The result we all know. Should the grain crop of the South this year equal or even approach the expectations founded upon the number of acres sown with corn and wheat, there will be no scarcity of food in that section after harvest time.

The particular inducement to the Northern and Western farmers to plant wheat is the high price which it commands, owing to its scarcity, as we showed in a recent article. While, however, the supply for the coming season promises to be very large, a new element in the problem is the prospect of a war in Europe. Should this occur, there will be a large foreign demand for American grain, which will have a material influence in keeping up prices. It is probable that there will not be such a scarcity of wheat during the coming crop year as there has been during the present one, provided, of course, that the weather does not prove unfavorable; and, in reference to this latter point, it may be mentioned that the recent fall of snow in portions of Wisconsin has caused considerable apprehension concerning the wheat crop in that State, which has given rise to no little speculation in this market.

To the community at large the yield of the next wheat crop is a matter of serious interest. Among the causes for the demand throughout the country for higher wages is the high price of flour. This cause removed, there will be one less obstacle in the way of returning to lower prices in other things. There is, therefore, every reason for hoping that the unusually large quantity of wheat planted this spring will yield a crop adequate to the wants of the country.

A Few Significant Figures.

From the World.

Mr. Gladstone's recent encomium upon "the courage and forethought of the American people," in bearing a burden of taxation which, "both in amount and kind, makes their conduct a marvel," is undoubtedly just, so far as "bearing the burden" is concerned; but when the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer dilates upon the rapid reduction of our national debt, his remrrks are not so well worthy of indorsement. To be sure, the purpose of his laudation was to improve his political prospects rather than to say a kind word for the United States; but his words have received an interpretation on this side of the water which is not warranted by the facts in the case. The debt of the United States August 31, 1865, was $2,846,000,000, and on April 1, 1867, $2,663,000,000, showing an apparent reduction of $183,000,000 in nineteen months. But of what did the debt consist at each of these dates? In round numbers, on the 31st of August, 1867, the debt in coin was $1,000,000,000, and that in currency was $1,846,000,000; while on the 1st of April, 1867, the coin debt was $1,500,000,000, and the currency debt $1,163,000,000. The main portion of the national debt was contracted when our currency was worth less than 74 cents on the dollar (the equivalent of gold at 135); but assuming this valuation as a basis of calculation, a comparison of the amount in coin of the debt at the two periods mentioned results as follows:—

August 31, 1865.		April 1, 1867.	
Debt in coin...	$1,000,000,000	Debt in coin...	$1,500,000,000
Debt in currency at 74c., as above.....	1,366,000,000	Debt in currency at 74c., as above.....	860,000,000
Total.....	$2,366,000,000	Total.....	$2,360,000,000

This shows a reduction of but $6,000,000 in nineteen months, and those months very favorable for the collection of a large amount of revenue. The inference is obvious. The national debt is not going to melt away like mist before the rising sun. Its pressure has not begun to be felt as it will be, and as the signs of the times indicate that it is to be ere long. And so long as Congress appropriates millions to the Freedmen's Bureau, and increases the salaries of its members by 66⅔ per cent., and expends money with a lavishness that would be reprehensible even if the national treasury were full to overflowing, there is no likelihood that the national debt will be so much reduced as that taxation will be materially lessened, Mr. Gladstone to the contrary notwithstanding.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY (pursuant to adjournment had at their annual meeting) will meet at Concert Hall, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of April, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., and notice is hereby given that at said meeting the Act of Assembly, approved March 22d, 1867, entitled "An Act to repeal an act entitled 'A further supplement to the act incorporating the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, authorizing an increase of capital stock and to borrow money,' approved the twenty-first day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six: and also to authorize the Pennsylvania Railroad Company by this act to increase its capital stock, issue bonds and secure the same by mortgage;" approved the twenty-second day of March, A. D. 1867; a proposed increase thereunder of the capital stock of this Company by 300,000 shares, and the issue of the same from time to time by the Board of Directors, and the proposed exercise by the said Board of Directors of the powers granted by the said act of issuing bonds and securing the same by mortgages for the purposes in the said act mentioned, and within the limits therein prescribed, will be submitted to the Stockholders for their action in the premises.
By order of the Board of Directors.
EDMUND SMITH,
4 6tf Secretary.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, April 15, 1867.
A Special Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Library on TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., in order that the Board of Managers may submit a report of their action in the purchase of a new building, and for other purposes.
JOHN C. GRANGER,
4 15 14t Recording Secretary pro tem.

LIBERTY HALL, LOMBARD STREET, below Eighth.—The DELMONICO CORNET BAND will give a Grand Complimentary Farewell Concert to Mr. A. BURRIS, on MONDAY EVENING, April 29th, 1867. Several favorite vocalists have kindly consented to sing for the occasion. Also, Mr. T. J. BOWERS, known as "Marlo," and Mr. IRA D. CLIFF, have kindly volunteered their services. 4 22*

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND FRANKFORD PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2038 FRANKFORD ROAD.
PHILADELPHIA, April 23, 1867.
All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the capital stock of this Company, and who have not yet paid the sixth instalment of Five Dollars per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said sixth instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office on the 10th day of May next, 1867.
By resolution of the Board of Directors.
4 23 12t JACOB BINDER, President.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, April 20, 1867.
The stated Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, north side of CHESNUT Street, above FIFTH, on TUESDAY MORNING, the 7th day of May next, at half-past 10 o'clock, after which an Election will be held at the same place for Officers of the Company for the ensuing year. The Election to close at 1 P. M. of the same day.
4 20 14t JAMES S. COX, President.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1867.
In accordance with the provisions of the National Currency act, and the Articles of Association of this Bank, it has been determined to increase the Capital Stock of this Bank to one million dollars ($1,000,000). Subscriptions from Stockholders for the shares allotted to them in the proposed increase will be payable on the second day of May next, and will be received at any time prior to that date. A number of shares will remain to be sold, applications for which will be received from persons desirous of becoming Stockholders.
By order of the Board of Directors.
3 15 7w JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CAMDEN, N. J. April 26, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of national tax, payable at the Office of the Company, in Camden, on and after the fourteenth day of May prox.
4 27 15t GEORGE J. ROBBINS, Treasurer.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 5fmw1

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTment—Ulcerated Leg.—Numerous individuals, who were for many years afflicted with old cancerous sores or ulcers on the legs, and had failed to procure a remedy either from private practice or public hospitals, have been speedily cured by a short course of these invaluable medicines. In all diseases of this nature, the united action of the Pills and Ointment is required. Sold by all Druggists. 4 26 fmw1t

NEW LONDON COPPER MINING COMPANY.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, for Election of Directors, will be held on THURSDAY, May 2, at No. 129 S. FRONT Street, at 4 P. M.
4 24 7t SIMON POEY, Secretary.

THE PROTECTION OF SEAMEN.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph.

As your excellent sheet was interested enough in a certain measure, some weeks since, pending before the Legislature of this State, to publish your views on it, I think it my duty to tell your readers, and the gentlemen interested in the matter, what became of it. The bill entitled "An Act for the better protection of seamen" was not passed in the House, for the want of time. There was very nearly a two-thirds vote in the House in favor of it. It is only postponed until the Legislature meets again. But that body known as the Landlords' Benevolent Association have, for the third time, set up their claim to dictate to the whole commercial marine of the port of Philadelphia, in the following terms substantially:—"Merchants, you shall not have any man on your vessels that boards in the Sailors' Home;" and to the sailor, "You must not go to the Sailors' Home; if you do we will prevent you getting a ship;" and to the Superintendent of the Home, "We shall not allow any of our men to ship in a vessel that you may be shipping a crew for." Or, in other words, saying to the masters and owners of ships, "We don't allow you to employ the keeper of the Sailors' Home to ship your men. You must take them out of our whisky shops."

I wonder, Mr. Editor, if those self-constituted guardians of the merchant marine of this port will go one step farther, and appoint a collector for the port. Yes, and tell the captain where he must get his ship's outfit. Why not carry out the whole matter? for surely if they may dictate terms, and say who shall or who shall not ship the crew, then they may do the other things. Now, the question is, Will the merchants acquiesce in these things? Will they allow these men to cripple the only institution of the kind in this city—an institution calculated to benefit both the souls and the bodies of these men? But perhaps the reader says, "Well, what can be done that will be an effectual remedy?" I answer, give your shipping to the Home, and then the landlords must come to the keeper of it to get their men shipped, making all the difference in the world, thus encouraging men to come to the Home. Now they are met on the river and told, "Don't go to the Home, because you can't get a ship." This can be easily done, and the merchants be better served than now, thus widening and extending the influence of such an institution, ameliorating the condition of the sailor, and, as a result, saving in a pecuniary point of view. What causes a very large number of the losses at sea but drunkenness, and the want of good seamen, well clothed? And how can a man become sober while he is boarding in a whisky mill? How can he be well clothed when he is fed on whisky, and degraded by all the infernal appliances with which he is surrounded?

But I hear one reply, "Well, I have had just as bad men from the Sailors' Home as I ever had from any other house." True, but did the Home influences make them bad? No. Did whisky houses? Yes. All the truth there is in that is, that the Home had not had an opportunity to undo the doings of whisky influence. But who is so wilfully blind as to say that there is no difference in substituting the family altar for the bar, the Bible for the bottle, prayer for profanity, good books and tracts and religious and instructive reading matter for the pack of cards, and the earnest temperance effort, inducing men to go to the church, the prayer-meeting, the room of the Sons of Temperance, instead of the brothel, the low cellar, and the theatre?

One fact I may state here. About one-half of all the men who come to the Home are induced to sign the pledge, even some who have been drunkards for years. Not one drunken man has left the Home, to my knowledge, since I have been in it. But to return. In the Home we have a free nautical school, but which will be removed to a new building, to be erected on the corner of Pine and Front streets, embracing a shipping office, clothing store, a school, where all the useful branches will be taught gratuitously, with reading-room, library, and a hall for holding meetings, such as will be promotive of the sailors' greatest good and greatest efficiency. But if the men who are personally interested, pecuniarily at least, will not sustain the Pennsylvania Seamen's Friend Society in their work of faith and labor of love, especially when it cost them less than nothing, then what encouragement can they have to go on in their labors, if ship-owners are indifferent to these matters? Hence we appeal to you to take hold of these things, and suggest the calling of a meeting to take concerted and united action. D. P.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

FIRE.—Yesterday morning, between 1 and 2 o'clock, as Policeman Pearson, of the Third District, was patrolling his beat, he discovered smoke issuing from a two-story brick building, located on the north side of Union street, below Second, occupied as a livery stable by A. Stover. The officer aroused the watchman who was in charge. On entering the building the rear portion of the second story was found to be in flames. An alarm was promptly sounded, and the fire was extinguished before it had extended beyond the apartment in which it originated. Several horses and carriages, which were in the structure, were rescued in safety. A quantity of hay and some grain were destroyed. The building is owned by Michael Haggerty. Loss not known.

DARING ROBBERIES.—On Saturday evening, between 8 and 9 o'clock, a seedy-looking individual went up to the bulk window of a jewelry store on Second street, below Spruce, and deliberately smashed in one of the large panes of glass, and then grabbed several watch-chains and ran off with them. The noise made by the falling glass attracted the attention of Policeman Terry, of the Third District, who pursued the fugitive, and captured him after a short chase. He gave the name of Peter Dooley, and his residence Relief street. Yesterday morning he had a hearing before Alderman Butler, who sent him to prison in default of $500 bail.

The dwelling of Michael Wick, grocer, No. 231 Buttonwood street, was entered on Saturday night, and robbed of five dollars in money and a silk dress valued at fifty dollars.

PROTESTATIONS OF INNOCENCE.—George W. Winnemore, charged with the murder of Mrs. Dorcas Magilton, continues to protest his innocence, though the circumstances bear so strongly against him. He is a son of the late Philip Winnemore, at one time a High Constable of the old city proper. With a view to the speedy trial of the case, the bill of indictment charging him with the murder will be laid before the grand jury to-day, the witnesses having been subpœnaed on Saturday to attend. The funeral of Mrs. Magilton will take place this morning, from her husband's residence, Shippen street, above Thirteenth.

SWINDLING.—A man calling himself Thomas McQuaide has swindled about two thousand of our Catholic citizens out of about $4000, by representing that, under instructions from Pope Pius IX, he was collecting money for the relief of Catholic orphans in America. He wore a gabardine, and had a very clerical appearance. He exhibited a letter purporting to be from the Pope, and endorsed by counterfeit signatures of two Catholic clergymen of Troy, New York. When he heard that the police were after him, he fled the city, leaving behind his subscription list.

RIOTING.—On Sunday evening a party of men got into a difficulty at Front and Market streets, Camden. Policeman Ovens, in attempting to make arrests, was knocked down by Patrick Callahan, and had his revolver taken from him. The Marshal came to his assistance, and pursued the assailant, when Callahan turned and fired at him. Another barrel missing fire, the would-be murderer ran through a dwelling-house into an out-house, where he was arrested and taken to the lock-up. Another of the party, named Tobin, was also arrested.

ADMITTED TO BAIL.—On Saturday, James IRWIN, held to answer the charge of causing the death of Mrs. Wilmier, by snooting her while attempting to kill a dog, was heard on a writ of habeas corpus, and admitted to bail in $4000.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Richings' English Opera Troupe appear this evening in the *Bohemian Girl*, an opera that drew immense audiences when rendered by this troupe here last winter. The cast of the opera this evening is very fine, and we have no doubt the sweet music will be rendered in a brilliant and effective manner.

Miss Richings deserves the most liberal encouragement for her efforts to organize a really first-rate English Opera Troupe, and we are glad to learn that the receipts from the performances of this troupe in the various large cities of the Union have been quite handsome. Indeed, the success of the English Opera during the season now closing, has been such as to insure to us the gratification of hearing the Riching's Troupe again in the fall.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—*After Many Days*, a beautiful new play, by Mr. Benjamin Edward Woolf, will be produced with a fine cast and new scenery this evening. Mr. Woolf is an experienced playwright, and we doubt not that his new piece will prove pleasant and profitable.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Miss Jean M. Davenport (Mrs. General Frederick W. Lander) will appear this evening as "Adrienne Lecouvreur," in the great and powerful play of *Adrienne the Actress*. Miss Davenport is reckoned the most accomplished actress of the age, and she has always been a particular favorite in Philadelphia. Mrs. Lander is a careful reader, and one of the few artistes we have that thoroughly identifies herself with the the *rote* assumed. All of the company favorites will appear in support of Mrs. Lander.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—The accomplished Lady Emily Don will remain with us a week longer. She adds to her great burlesque of *Kenilworth*, to-night, the popular and beautiful protean play of *Perseus and Andromeda*.

On Friday evening Lady Don will receive her farewell benefit. Her lady friends can secure seats for the delightful entertainment any day or evening this week.

AMERICAN THEATRE. — Another excellent variety entertainment has been arranged for this and to-morrow evening. Something new and pleasant is given every night.

AT CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S the usual olio and burlesque bull will be presented, besides Frazer's funny pantomime, called the *House that Jack Built*.

HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST, will open his budget of *diablerie* at the Assembly Building next week, for a short season, No one should fail to see him.

PROFESSOR JAMES ANDERSON, JR., son of the Great Wizard of the North, and himself a promising young demonstrator of the wonderful, is in this city, stopping, with his accomplished lady (*nee* Miss Emily Hackert, of Philadelphia), at the Ashland House.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5 02	MOON RISES	2 21
SUN SETS	6 54	HIGH WATER	9 29

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

D. C. McCAMMON, WASH. BUTCHER, JOHN SPARHAWK, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

U. Kingdom	Glasgow	New York	April 5
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	April 10
N. American	Liverpool	Portland	April 11
Melita	Liverpool	Philada	April 13
Concordia	Liverpool	Boston	April 13
Wm. Penn	London	New York	April 13
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	April 13
America	Southampton	New York	April 16
Cimbria	Southampton	New York	April 17
Fulton	Havre	New York	April 17
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	April 17
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	April 17
Moravian	Liverpool	Quebec	April 18
Delaware	Liverpool	Philada	April 20

FOR EUROPE.

City of Cork	New York	Liverpool	May 1
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	May 1
Bremen	New York	Bremen	May 2
Pereire	New York	Havre	May 4
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	May 4
Cumbria	New York	Hamburg	May 4
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	May 4
Medway	New York	Antwerp	May 4
The Queen	New York	Liverpool	May 4
Fulton	New York	Havre	May 17

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	April 29
Ocean Queen	New York	Aspinwall	May 1
Santiago de Cuba	New York	Greytown	May 1
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	May 1
Nevada	New York	San Juan	May 1
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	May 2
Columbia	New York	Havana	May 2
H. Hudson	Philada	Havana	May 4
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	May 4
Moro Castle	New York	Havana	May 9
Corsica	New York	Havana	May 18
S. America	New York	Brazil	May 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Susan, Grumley, 46 hours from Hartford, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Norman, Crowell, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamship Virginia, Allen, Richmond, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamship New York, Marshall, Washington, do.
Ship J. L. Dimmock, Harward, Antwerp, Workman & Co.
Brig Hilda, Nilson, Cork or Falmouth, for orders, do.
Brig Ellen Anna, Blanche, St. Johns, N. B., W. H. Johns & Bro.
Brig Venus, Pinkey, Port Spain, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Moses Patten, Harding, Portland, do.
Schr K. Wentworth, Adams, Salem, Warren, Gregg & Morris.
Schr E. C. Knight, Fuller, Boston, Mershon & Cloud.
Schr A. Haley, Haley, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Ocean Bird, Kelly, Boston, do.
Schr W. W. Pharo, Allen, Boston, do.
Schr Race Horse, Bragg, Newburyport, G. B. Kerfoot.
Schr R. Peterson, English, Boston, Rathburn, stearns & Co.
Schr M. Smith, Preston, Greenport, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr W. Donnelly, Hunter, Bridgeport, do.
Schr T. Lake, Adams, Boston, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr Eliza Neal, Studams, Weymouth, do.
Schr A. Magee, Ketchum, Boston, Borda, Kellar & Nutting.
Schr Gov. Burton, Ludlam, Salem, J. J. Conner & Co.
Schr H. A. Rogers, Frambes, Boston, Street & Co.
Schr J. Hay, Hathaway, Cohassett Narrows, Quintard, Ward & Co.
Schr Sarah Louise, Lovett, Saco, Rommell & Hunter.
Schr M. R. Carlisle, Potter, Providence, do.
Schr S. Price, Stevens, Boston, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr Alexander, Ireland, New Haven, Wannemacher & Co.
Schr Ephraim and Anna, Thompson, Beverly, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr E. B. Wheaton, Bonsall, Norwich, Mammoth Vein Consolidated Coal Co.
Schr R. H. Daley, Saunders, Providence, do.
Schr R. W. Tull, Robbins, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Str H. L. Gaw, Her. Baltimore. A. Groves, Jr.
Str Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str Ida, Compt. Millville, Scott & Sons.
Tug Lookout, Alexander, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamship Alexandria, Platt, from Richmond, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Brig G. E. Prescott, Mills, 6 days from Vinalhaven, with stone to captain.
Schr C. Douglass, Peterson, 14 days from Ponce, P. R., with sugar and molasses to J. Mason & Co.
Schr M. Reppliер, Blackman, from Salem, in ballast to captain.
Schr Race Horse, Bragg, from Newburyport, with mdse. to G. B. Kerfoot.
Schr R. Peterson, English, from Boston, in ballast to captain.
Schr C. L. Vandervoort, Chase, from Portland, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.
Schr Lottie, Taylor, from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr B. H. Jones, Davis, 5 days from Charleston, with lumber to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr J. Waples, Robinson, from Lynn, in ballast to captain.
Schr A. Haley, Haley, from Boston, in ballast to captain.
Schr A. Derrickson, Marshall, 1 day from Lewes, with grain to Moore & Wheatley.
Schr J. T. Long, Tunnell, 2 days from Indian River, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Chief, Townsend, 2 days from Indian River, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr R. H. Daley, Saunders from New London.
Schr E. B. Wheaton, Bonsall, from Dover.
Schr H. A. Rogers, Frambes, from Salem.
Schr R. W. Tull, Robbins, from Salem.
Schr M. R. Carlisle, Potter, from Providence.
Schr Ephraim and Anna, Thompson, from Milton.
Schr S. Price, Stevens, from Allyn's Point.
Schr Sarah Louise, Adams, from Mobile.
Schr T. Lake, Adams, from East Cambridge.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Fannie, Fenton, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Philadelphia, Fultz, from Washington, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Hudson, Carr, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., April 26—8 P. M.—The following vessels are at the Delaware Breakwater:—Italian brig Achilles, from Philadelphia for Leghorn; schrs Ada P. Avery, from New York for Washington; E. W. Gardner, from Philadelphia for Boston; J. B. Johnson, do. for Fall River; Essex, do. for New Bedford; and Spray, with stores and moorings for the Light Boat on Five Fathom Bank, which was driven from her station last month, and will be replaced in a few days. The British steamer Propontis, for Liverpool, went to sea to-day at 5 P. M. No vessels gone in to-day.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Philadelphia, Sheehan, for Liverpool, cleared at New York 27th inst.
Steamship Wyoming, Teal, hence, at Savannah 24th inst.
Barque Ada Carter, for Sagua, to load for Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, was chartered at Havana 24th inst.
Brig Trenton, Norwood, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 26th inst.
Schr Charles Moore, Ingersoll, hence, at Pawtucket 26th inst.
Schr General Williams, Mann, hence, at Halifax 20th inst.
Schr M. R. Sampson, Sampson, from Mobile for Philadelphia put into Bermuda 9th inst. with rudder split, sails torn, etc.
Schr E. C. Conant, hence, at Belfast 16th inst.
Schrs Grace Watson, Mary Anna, Anna V. Berger, and Reading RR. No. 60, hence, at Norwich 24th inst.
Schr R. H. Wilson, Muil, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 25th inst.
Schr V. Sharp, Sharp, hence, at Salem 25th inst.
Schr L. C. Willetts, Wheaton, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 27th inst.
Schrs D. Pierson, Pierson, and M. Roxana, Palmer, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 22d inst. The D. Pierson sailed again next day.
Schr Northern Light, Ireland, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 26th inst.
Schrs S. E. Jones, Fish, from New Bedford for Philadelphia, at Newport 25th inst.
Schr T. Borden, Wrightington, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 26th inst.
Schr John Crockford, Jones, hence, at Warren 25th inst.
Schr J. C. Runyon, Mathis, hence, at Providence 26th inst.
Schr Viola, Treworgy, hence, at Boston 26th inst.

INSTRUCTION.

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PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

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CHAMPAGNES,

HOCKS,

CLARETS,

SAUTERNES,

FAVORITE BRANDS, LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

BY RECENT ARRIVALS FROM LONDON,

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SHERRY WINES,
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VERY OLD BRANDIES,

THE FINEST SELECTION.

OLD WHISKIES,
OLD WHISKIES,

SOME EXCEEDINGLY CHOICE LOTS.

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OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS TO SUIT

Two Thousand (2000) Barrels Free OLD RYE WHISKIES

Ranging from THREE to TEN years of age.

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Six Thousand (6000) Barrels in Bond,

DISTILLED IN 1865 AND 1866.

Liberal contracts made for lots TO ARRIVE, of this year's manufacture. 2 9 mwf1m4p

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—RICHINGS' ENGLISH OPERA.
CAROLINE RICHINGS.....DIRECTRESS
OPENING NIGHT, THIS MONDAY, April 29,
BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Introducing Messrs. Campbell, Castle, Seguin Wylie, Miss Richings, and Mrs. Arnold.
Tuesday Evening—LA SONNAMBULA.
Wednesday Evening—DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.
Thursday—FRA DIAVOLO.
Friday (Benefit of A. S. PENNOYER)—CROWN DIAMONDS.
Box Sheet now open at TRUMPLER'S and at the Academy.
Seats secured without extra charge. Tickets, ONE DOLLAR. Opera to commence at 8 o'clock.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING AND DURING THE WEEK, will be produced an entire new play,

AFTER MANY DAYS;
OR, AN INVENTOR'S DREAM.

The management take great pleasure in presenting this piece (which has been in preparation for several months) to the public. It will be produced with ENTIRELY NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, among which may be named
A BEAUTIFUL SEA PANORAMA, WITH REAL PLEASURE YACHTS,
A TERRIFIC STORM AND SHIPWRECK,
AN ELEGANT CONSERVATORY SCENE,
set in a completeness of style hitherto UNATTEMPTED ON ANY STAGE,
AND AN ENGLISH COUNTRY CHURCHYARD.
NEW DECORATIONS AND PROPERTIES,
NOVEL MECHANICAL EFFECTS,
The Play, in five acts, entitled
AFTER MANY DAYS.

Barbara Drake.....Miss Josie Orton
Abel Drake.....Mr. F. Lawler
And the strength of the Company.

PROLOGUE.
"THE MOTHER AND CHILD."
BARBARA'S VOW:—"Abel Drake, if you ever come back home, come ye rich or come ye poor, sick or in health, I tell thee now, over the dead body of our child, I will never own thee as my husband."
Act I—"AN INVENTOR'S DREAM."
Act II—"THE MAN WITH THE MACHINE."
Act III—"THE PLEASURE EXCURSION."
THE PLEASURE YACHT IN DANGER.
THE WRECK.
LIGHTHOUSE AND PIER.
Act IV—"LITTLE AILSIE'S GRAVE."
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
Seats secured six evenings in advance.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.

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MRS. F. W. LANDER, formerly
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The management has the pleasure of announcing an engagement with this great Artiste, conceded by the public and the press the
FIRST ACTRESS OF THE DAY,
whose classical performances—picturesque, graphic, and intellectual—have elicited warmer critical approbation than those of any
LIVING TRAGEDIENNE.
Mrs. LANDER'S appearance will be strictly limited to TWELVE NIGHTS.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, April 29,
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In her unrivalled impersonation of
ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR,
In the celebrated Tragic Play entitled
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MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY,
PEGGY GREEN.
Peggy Green (with songs).....LADY DON
Concluding with the famous Burlesque,
KENILWORTH.
Earl of Leicester.....LADY DON
Introducing "Good-bye, Sweetheart."
Amy Robsart.....Miss Blanche Grey
Queen Elizabeth.....Mr. Craig
FRIDAY LAST BENEFIT OF LADY DON.
In rehearsal—PERSEUS AND ANDROMEDA. Also
A DANGEROUS GAME. 4 29 3t

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The Forty-Fourth Annual Exhibition
OF THE
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CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TENTH,

Is now open day and evening, from 9 A. M. till 7 P. M., and from 8 till 10 in the evening.
Admittance, 25 cents.
Season Tickets, 50 cents. 4 22 3t5

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SPRING EXHIBITION NOW OPEN,
AT THEIR NEW GALLERIES,
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From 9 A. M to 6 P. M. [4 13 tf
Admission, 25 cents. Season Tickets, 50 cents.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
FOX'S COMBINATION TROUPE
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GRAND CORPS DE BALLET, COMIC PANTOMIMI
ETHIOPIAN BURLESQUE, COMIC PANTOMIMS

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CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
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Of every Description, for
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Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
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4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
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WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

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RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT,
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH,
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY,
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Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
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Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
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MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1867.

Public Demoralization and Official Corruption.

In discussing the great evil of legislative corruption, we must not forget to enumerate among its less obvious but more powerful causes the wide-spread *materialism* of the day. The worship of wealth was never so prevalent as now; and there seemingly never was a time when it made so little difference in the popular estimation how wealth was obtained. Honest poverty, or even competency, is jostled aside on the street by ill-gotten affluence. Men whose hands are polluted with bribes, and every dollar of whose wealth represents an act of dishonor and moral degradation, hold their heads as high, and, apparently, are treated with as much respect, as though their honesty and honor were above question. The moral tone of the whole community upon the subject of the dishonest acquisition of wealth seems fatally weakened and lowered. The haste to be rich, the dissatisfaction with the old and tedious paths to affluence, the constant examples of sudden and inordinate acquisition, the immunity from punishment enjoyed by those notoriously guilty of corrupt practices, the general deference paid to wealth, the extravagance and luxury of living on the part of the rich—all these things are evidences of a state of society which ought to make us wonder, perhaps, not that our legislatures are as corrupt as they are, but that they are as pure as they are.

There is, however, on the part of the corrupt legislator a baseness which is peculiar. The position he occupies is a fiduciary one. He has solicited and accepted a public *trust*. He is bound to conduct himself in it, not for his own private ends, but for the public good. When, therefore, he turns aside from the legitimate path of a popular representative, and is controlled in his actions by motives of personal gain—when he pollutes his hands with a bribe, he descends to a very ignominious depth of crime. He has outraged the rights of society far more grossly than does the ordinary thief, the burglar, or the counterfeiter, for he has violated a most sacred trust, and has prostituted an honorable public position to the most dishonorable ends.

And just here is the inconsistency of society, that while the thief, the burglar, and the counterfeiter are kicked out of all decent companionship, and made to feel that they have lost all standing among the virtuous and the respectable, the corrupt legislator, notorious as such, apparently loses nothing socially by his dishonorable and debasing career. We say *apparently*, for there must be in every honest man's bosom a feeling of infinite contempt for the wretch; but to all external appearance he comes and goes among his fellow-men as much respected and honored as ever.

This thing ought to be changed. Society ought to put the seal of its public disapprobation upon such villany, and make it socially as disreputable as are the more ordinary and less guilty class of crimes. But to do this society itself must be more pure, and must cease its idolatry at the shrine of Mammon. As long as wealth atones for everything in the public eye, the root of the difficulty will remain to throw up new shoots as fast as we cut down the old ones.

More Peaceful News from Europe.

The news from Europe would seem to indicate that the Luxembourg affair may, after all, be settled without resort to war. At the instance of the English Government, Prussia has agreed to a conference of the Great Powers, to be held at London on the 15th of May, to settle the Luxembourg dispute on the basis of the neutralization of the Grand Duchy, guaranteed by all the powers represented at the conference. Meanwhile the fortress, it is said, will be dismantled.

We shall rejoice, in the interest of humanity, if this quarrel can be settled without a resort to war. A contest between Prussia and France would be exceedingly destructive of human life—a consideration which kings and emperors apparently do not greatly take into account, but which must ever be of great weight with the philanthropist.

The Dear Old Flag.

General Sickles is bound to have the American flag outwardly honored, even if inwardly spurned, by the Rebels of his district. At a great parade of firemen, a day or two since, in Charleston, it had been quietly arranged that the United States flag should not be displayed—whereupon General Sickles informed those in charge that their procession could not move without the Stars and Stripes at its head. This is the right doctrine. The flag of the republic must be honored South as well as North.

Iron-clads in Payment for Territory.

An intimation comes from St. Petersburg that the Russian Government will be glad to take its pay for the late sale of territory to the United States in *iron-clads*. Russia is about the only foreign Government to which the United States would be willing to sell iron-clads, and there may be doubt in her case. Iron-clads are now, by common consent, the measure of naval strength; and, in the present critical state of Europe, it is perhaps the part of prudence for us to keep all the vessels of that kind that we have ourselves.

The Late Earthquake at the West.

The local journals from Kansas and Western Missouri are full of accounts of the late earthquake in that quarter. Its effects in jarring buildings, upsetting crockery, and frightening the people generally, were very manifest. A private letter from Kansas City informs us that after the first shock the people rushed from their houses and stores like bees from a hive. No damage, however, was done.

It is said that in Nemaha county, Kansas, there are eighty thousand acres of land that were donated by the general Government for the benefit of the sufferers by the great earthquake at New Madrid, Missouri, many years ago.

Death of Mr. Benedict.—We regret to announce the sudden death of Mr. A. W. Benedict, Clerk of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and one of the Secretaries of the Republican State Committee. Mr. Benedict was a faithful officer and a courteous gentleman. He performed the onerous duties of Secretary of the State Committee with the utmost fidelity. He thoroughly understood the political feeling of the State, and has ever lent the weight of his influence to promote the success of the Republican party. In his death we have lost an earnest worker in a common cause, and the Legislature has been deprived of one of its most amiable and reliable officers.

The City Pulpit.—On our sixth page to-day will be found the eloquent sermon on "The End of Gospel Teaching," delivered yesterday morning at the Arch Street M. E. Church, by the Rev. Thomas M. Griffith, the newly appointed pastor; as well as the afternoon discourse, by the Rev. John Chambers, on "The Duty of Husbands."

The Academy of Fine Arts.

To our appreciation, there is in the quietness of a picture gallery an attractiveness that few other places possess; there is so much that is suggestive of lives passed in the calmness of peaceful studies. There, for example, hangs a little unpretending landscape: you glance upon it as you pass, and probably content yourself with some such observation as "Very pretty," or "A nice little effort," or some other half indifferent remark, without once thinking that he who limned the bright-edged sumach blending so gracefully with the yellow of the "golden rod," adorning the foreground, may have placed high hopes upon the success of the work you so patronizingly survey. A fond mother, or may be an affectionate sister, too proudly sanguine to anticipate failure on the part of one whom they regard as the very embodiment of artistic talent, gave that work a parting look of admiration before it was taken from the painting-room to be nearly, if not quite, negatived in the neighborhood of larger or better canvases.

We admit that a knowledge and a sympathy for these things cause us to think tenderly of much that we cannot conscientiously praise. Many an ardent lover of the beautiful lacks power to express in pictorial representation the thoughts that may animate his heart. Let us, then, be charitable to all, when the exercise of that feeling does not interfere, in too great a degree, with the faithful discharge of our duties. It is very much the fashion to affect a fearfully satiric tone in art criticism, and if we fail in attaining the standard of bitterness usually displayed in essays of this nature, we shall rely upon the indulgence for this our shortcoming, that our faith in the kindly feeling of our readers leads us to expect. An artist, when he paints something very bad, is certainly to be commiserated, but we cannot believe that the misfortune should render him a butt and laughing stock for half-fledged witlings. There are men of vast reputation who have produced much that is both weak and silly; and, reasoning from this, when we see a work that jars against our feelings of artistic propriety, let us assume that in the mind of him who produced it may be lying dormant the genius of a Paul Veronese.

On the other hand, nothing is more prejudicial to the true interests of art than general and indiscriminate praise—entering the first gallery with catalogue in hand and pencil ready to make such comments as: "No. 1 is good," "No. 2 is better," "No. 3 is sweet," and so on, until the expressions of "beautiful," "charming," "perfect" are exhausted, only to be recommenced and applied until the last number in the catalogue is dismissed. This style of *critique* soon renders the writer thereof bankrupt, so far as the value of his praise is concerned, and makes him poor indeed. In connection with our subject, it may be remarked, as a peculiarity, that very few of the really *best* works of the French and English schools are imported into the United States. The Germans, as we all know, are fully represented, but how often do we see the *chefs d'œuvre* of such men as Gerome, Cabanel, Hebert, or Paul Baudry? Certainly, a few paintings, signed by these names, are to be seen in some collections, but they are generally of inferior quality, and give no idea of the superlative merits of the authors. Again, where shall we see the compositions of Millais, Maddox, Brown, Stangfield, or Landseer, who are eminent in the English school of painting? The answer is to be found in the fact that the people of those countries take too much pride in the encouragement of their artists, and pay such prices for their works, that American dealers are debarred from the chances of obtaining them. Would that Americans were actuated by the same *amour propre!* for, although we profess to be thoroughly cosmopolitan in all things connected with art, yet even that feeling is not incompatible with the desire to see American artists encouraged and liberally protected in their pursuits.

As a proof of the poor opinion that is generally entertained in France concerning our culture as a people, we may perhaps allude to the enterprise inaugurated by a well-known picture-dealer of the Rue de Richelieu, Paris. It appears that the members of an artists' club of that city, having a number of their early pictures lying in disorder around their studios, and for which they could not find purchasers, on account of the decided inferiority of the material, determined to send them to America, being, as they supposed, just the articles to suit the taste of "*Messieurs les Savages.*" They formed a very shabby collection when brought together, but it was leavened here and there by pictures of Barron, Diaz, Chaplane, and a hurried sketch or two of Troyon's. The majority of the pictures were very bad, but then the Americans are an uncultivated people, and will be only too glad to have a chance of buying.

So reasoned our French friends, but they were doomed to bitter disappointment, for after hawking them from city to city, and making sham sales under the hammer an immense number of times, the great majority of them were sold for scarcely more than the price of the frames. The dealer from the Rue de Richelieu, who managed the entire affair, found that the Americans possessed more taste than he gave them credit for, and he has returned to the gay city of the Franks a wiser, if not a better man.

Mr. Fredericks, of New York, has placed before the Philadelphia public a very fine picture of "The Death of Tybalt," from *Romeo and Juliet*. It hangs in the northwest gallery of the Academy, and deserves the most careful study, and may be classed as one of the best American pictures in the exhibition. The rendition of the scene is intensely dramatic, and at the same time free from affectation. In specifying the good points of the composition, we may instance the beautiful grey tones, and the massive breadth of shadow in which the foreground is plunged, admirably conveying the sentiment of the story, while in the far distance the old tower receives the blaze of rich sunlight, and gives brilliancy to the *ensemble*. In one word, the effect is rich in the extreme.

No. 215 is from the easel of James Fairman, of New York. The painter has taken for his subject a scene in "The Valley of the Androscoggin," and we unreservedly commend the landscape as being full of the highest order of merit. To ourselves this charming transcript of nature commends itself for other considerations than the superiority displayed in the manipulation. Many pleasant days have we spent in the meadows that Mr. Fairman so ably depicts lying in the golden sunlight of an October afternoon. We fear that our predilection for the charming country of which the work before us is so truly characteristic, may lead us to express ourselves with with too much enthusiasm, and, feeling this, we desist. "A View in the Alleghenies," by Sontag. Mr. Sontag may be instanced as one most successful and fortunate in the pursuit of his profession. He commenced his career by producing two or three very pretty and pleasing landscapes. The reception they met with at the hands of the public have induced him to continue reproducing the same with very slight variation. A quiet grey tone that distinguishes No. 234 is to be admired, yet we cannot help thinking that there is too much conventionality in his treatment of foliage; besides this, there is a lack of nature in his foregrounds. Dogberry tells us that "Comparisons are odorous," and we agree with him. Yet for once we shall be guilty, and direct the attention of the amateur to James Hart's "Woodland Lake," in the southeast gallery, and see the difference between a merely conventional landscape and one where delicacy of sentiment is blended with a study of woodland beauty. Two small gems, by W. T. Richards, of this city, give much pleasure to judges of good painting and unpretending ability of execution. They bear the numbers of 152 and 148. We like the former number the best, on account of the tenderness of the feeling evinced in the treatment of the early morning light. The tree trunks are exquisite in texture and effect.

A "Stormy Day at Niagara," by Jas. Hamilton, bears the impress of the freedom of touch and effect that essentially distinguishes Mr. Hamilton's paintings. E. B. Bensell's "Wild Waggoner of the Alleghanies" is very striking and effective, and merits a much better place than the one it occupies, the action and grouping of the figures are excellent. No. 282, "The Sacking of Altamura" by Camarara. A large and striking picture of manifold merits, so far as vigorous and energetic handling is concerned. Subjects of this order, although affording ample scope for the display of fine technical power, are destined to remain unpopular.

No. 210, by Mr. Jones, is a very racy production, and some extensive smiling is indulged in by those who examine it. There is a very faint indication of good color in the floor of the apartment where the wretched crowd of grotesque-looking creatures are congregated; but it is very slight, and we mention it only in order to discharge impartially our duties as critics.

An exquisite little gem, by Meyer von Bremen, is delightfully treated. The subject is known as "Returning from Market." The greyish light in the morning sky is most beautiful, and the sweet simplicity of the composition is destined to render it an especial favorite with many.

"October in the Kaatskills" is one of McEntee's charming autumnal landscapes. The forest trees, in their garb of crimson and gold, are excellently portrayed. In the rendering of the misty effect in the distance we recognize many qualities of fine manipulation.

Mr. V. de V. Bonfield's snow scenes are very much admired. They are certainly very pleasing in subject and style.

We notice that Messrs. Fussell and T. H. Smith are well represented in the southeast gallery.

If portraits had any particular attraction to call for the exercise of our criticism, we should have long before this called attention to Mr. Fagan's fine production. This artist will be remembered for his painting of the head of Thaddeus Stevens, that received so much admiration a few weeks ago when on exhibition at Earles' Gallery. The portrait of a "Lady," from this artist's studio, hangs in the southeast room, and merits attention.

There are a large number of paintings on exhibition whose subjects and treatment are so very similar that it would be useless to attempt critical descriptions of each.

We cannot conclude this present article without making honorable mention of A. M. Lee's excellent portraits. This lady gives great evidence of ability.

At the time we are now writing the dying light of day is fading in the west, and we know that the pictures of which we speak are losing themselves in the obscurity of twilight. Nothing, then, can be more natural than that we should be inspired to imitate their example, and, without further ceremony, disappear for the present.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*For additional Special Notices see the Second Page.*]

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "Telegraph" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.
Offices:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia: TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

OAKDALE SKATING PARK AND PHYSICAL INSTITUTE.
At a meeting of the stockholders of the "OAKDALE SKATING PARK AND PHYSICAL INSTITUTE OF PHILADELPHIA," held at the office, No. 523 MINOR Street, on the 25th instant, pursuant to the act of incorporation granted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, on March 26, 1867, the following-named were elected as Directors:—
PRESIDENT,
JACOB HYLAND.
DIRECTORS,
SYLVESTER J. MEGARGEE,
J. F. COTRELL,
JOSEPH D. MURPHY,
JESSE R. WALKER,
JOHN K. ZEILIN,
JOHN S. WARNER, Sr.
At a meeting of the Directors, held at the same place, immediately after the election, the following-named were unanimously chosen:—
TREASURER,
JACOB J. SEITSINGER.
MEDICAL ADVISER,
FREDERIC W. LEWIS, M. D.
(Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania.)
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
JOHN A. MARSHALL.
SECRETARY,
CHARLES C. WILSON. 4 26 3t4p

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NATATORIUM
And Physical Institute,
BROAD STREET, BELOW WALNUT.
SWIMMING SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM
For Children, Ladies and Gentlemen.
"Mens sana in corpore sano."
The SWIMMING DEPARTMENT will reopen May 1.
On Tuesday, the 30th, and on Wednesday May 1st, (from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M. each day), the patrons, their friends, and the public, are respectfully invited to an inspection. 4 29 3t4p

252 NORTH CHARLES STREET,
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND,
Office Secretary Third Corps Union, April, 1867.
The annual meeting and election for Officers and Directors of the THIRD CORPS UNION will be held at the TRENTON HOUSE, Trenton, New Jersey, on MONDAY, May 6, at 12 o'clock noon.
4 29 6t EDWARD L. WELLING, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 18, 1867.—TO THE HOLDERS OF CITY GAS LOANS.
Gentlemen:—The municipal authorities have it in contemplation to take possession of the Gas Works and convert them into a Department of the city, believing that by the change the city will be benefited, and the heavy tax for Gas be greatly reduced.
It is believed that this cannot be done, however, without the consent of the holders of the original Gas Loans.
We respectfully ask you whether you will consent to exchange Gas Loan for City Six per cent. Loan, free from tax?
By doing this you will aid in bringing about a change in the gas supply desired by the citizens at large, and will hold a security amply sufficient for your protection, having a market value several per cent. higher than that which you now hold.
An answer, addressed to the undersigned, Chairman of the Committee of Councils having the subject in charge, previous to the first day of May, prox., will much oblige,
Very respectfully, R. P. GILLINGHAM,
4 24 wfm4t30 No. 3703 CHESNUT Street.

NOTICE—THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN solicits the patronage of all loyal men in the North who have business interests in the South. Having been selected by the Clerk of the House of Representatives under the law of Congress passed March 2, 1867, as the paper for printing all the Laws and Treaties, and all the Federal advertisements within the State of Louisiana, it will be the best advertising medium in the Southwest, reaching a larger number of business men than any other paper. Address MATHEWS & HAMILTON Conveyancers, No. 707 SANSOM Street, or S. L. BROWN & CO., New Orleans, Louisiana. 4 29 1m

SPECIAL NOTICE.
FRANK GRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street),
HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS
Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 6 wfm 6m

PARTIES WISHING TO PURCHASE will find it to their advantage to call and examine the
CELEBRATED SCHOMACKER PIANO,
at their warerooms,
No. 1003 CHESNUT STREET,
4 23 4p Philadelphia.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
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BLASIUS BROTHERS,
3 2 4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philada

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
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MEN, YOUTHS, AND BOYS.
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LOW PRICES.
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COACHMEN'S COATS FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.
LINEN DUSTERS, NEW STYLES.
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.,
4 27 smth7t4p PHILADELPHIA.

We now offer a large assortment of FANCY BONNETS and TRIMMED HATS, for Ladies, Misses, and Children; and in PRICE, VARIETY, and STYLE, we defy competition. Novelties in FRENCH BONNETS AND FLOWERS, RIBBONS, CRAPES, SILKS, ENGLISH HATS, Etc., at moderate prices. WOOD & CARY, No. 725 CHESNUT Street. [4 25 2m

HEAD DEPOT, NO. 32 SOUTH FOURTH Street. 4 26 3t

JET STUDDING BEADS, AND ALL OTHER kinds low. W. TILLER,
4 26 3t No. 32 South FOURTH Street.

BEADS.—JET STUDDING BEADS IN BEST qualities, and all varieties of Beads low. W. TILLER,
4 26 3t No. 32 South FOURTH Street.

BEADS, BEADS, BEADS, IN ALL VARIEties, at low rates, W. TILLER,
4 26 3t No. 32 South FOURTH Street.

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JUST ARRIVED,
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Steamship Alemannia,
Steamship Propontis,
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Ship Thomas Harward,
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8 Cases Tinned Sheet Iron,
35 Casks of Zinc,
3500 Boxes Tin,
240 Bundles Tinned Wire,
630 Pigs Tin,
400 Pigs Lead,
10 Cases Sheet Copper,
8 Casks Hardware,
35 Tons Spelter,
23 Casks Antimony,
13 Casks Emory,
For Sale at Lowest Market Rates
BY
N. & G. TAYLOR CO.,
Nos. 303 and 305 BRANCH St.,
4 24 4t4p PHILADELPHIA.

PUBLIC SALE—CITY PROPERTY.
THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers. Business Location. Three-story brick dwelling, No. 431 Race street, with four dwellings in the rear, on Richardson street.
Pursuant to ordinances of the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, will be sold at Public Sale, without reserve, by order of Commissioner of City Property, on Tuesday, May 28, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described real estate belonging to the City of Philadelphia:—
No. 1.
All that lot of ground, with the messuage now erected thereon, situate on the north side of Race street, 52 feet 3 inches east of Fifth street, No. 431, containing in front on Race street, 16 feet 5 inches, and extending of that width 80 feet, with the right and privilege into an 18 feet 10 inch wide court, called Richardson's court, leading southward into the said Race street.
No. 2.
All that lot of ground, with the messuage now erected thereon, situate on the west side of Richardson's court (being No. 1), 80 feet north of Race street, containing in front on Richardson's court 9 feet 8 inches, and extending of that width 19 feet 10 inches, with use and privilege of the privies at the north end of said Richardson's court.
No. 3.
All that lot of ground, with the messuage now erected thereon, situate on the west side of Richardson's court (being No. 2), 89 feet 8 inches north of Race street; containing in front on Richardson's court 21 feet 9 inches, and extending of that width 19 feet 10 inches, with the use and privilege of the privies on the north end of said Richardson's court.
No. 4.
All that lot of ground, with the messuage now erected thereon, situate on the west side of Richardson's court (being No. 3), 111 feet 5 inches north of Race street; containing in front on Richardson's court 21 feet 10 inches, and extending of that width 19 feet 10 inches, with the use and privilege of the privies on the north end of said Richardson's court.
No. 5.
All that lot of ground, with the messuage thereon erected, situate on the west side of Richardson's court (being No. 4), 133 feet 3 inches north of Race street; containing in front on Richardson's court 27 feet 3 inches, and extending of that width 19 feet 10 inches, with the use and privilege of the privies on the north end of said Richardson's court.
No. 1.
Business Stand, 2½-story brick building, Front street, north of Noble.—All that lot of ground, with the 2½-story brick building thereon erected, situate on the east side of Front street, 42 feet 6¾ inches north of Noble street, in the Eleventh Ward; containing in front on Front street 21 feet 9 inches, and extending in depth 62 feet.
No. 2.
Lot, corner South and Carbon streets, Twenty-sixth Ward.—All that lot of ground, situate on the S. E. corner of South and Carbon streets, in the Twenty-sixth Ward; containing in front on South street 19 feet, and extending in depth along Carbon street 20 feet.
No. 3.
Two-and-a-half-story frame building, Front street, north of Noble.—All that lot of ground, with the two-and-a-half-story frame building thereon erected, situate on the east side of Front street, in the Eleventh Ward, 64 feet 3¾ inches north of Noble street, thence extending easterly at right angles 62 feet; thence extending northerly 21 feet 9¾ inches; thence extending westerly 62 feet 1½ inch to Front street, and thence extending southerly along Front street 25 feet and ¾ of an inch to the place of beginning.
Terms Cash—or, at the option of the purchaser, twenty per cent. of the purchase money may be paid in cash, and the balance secured by bond and mortgage of the premises, payable in five years, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of July and January in each year, with the usual stipulation to be inserted in said bond and mortgage, that in case of default in payment of interest for thirty days, the whole principal sum shall thereupon become due and recoverable by law: Provided, That where the lot of ground hereby authorized to be sold is unimproved and vacant, the purchaser, at his option, in lieu of the said mortgage to secure the balance of the purchase money as above mentioned, may have the said balance charged upon the ground by ground rent deed or deeds, in the usual form. The said ground rents thereby created to be paid in equal semi-annual payments on the first of July and January in each year. And provided further, That the purchasers shall pay all expenses for deeds, bonds, mortgages, stamps, acknowledgments, and other expenses in the matter of making the conveyance from the city to the purchasers.
See plans at the Auction Rooms.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
4 25 wsm tf Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE—CITY PROPERTY.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
Large and Valuable LOT, N. W. Corner of TWENTY-THIRD and CHESNUT Streets, fronting also on Twenty-fourth street and Simes streets, three Valuable Fronts.
Pursuant to ordinances of the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, by order of the Commissioner of City Property,
On TUESDAY, May 27, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange,
All that lot of ground situate on the north side of Chesnut street, beginning at the northwest corner of Twenty-third street, and extending along said Chesnut street 240 feet to Twenty-fourth street, and in depth northward 360 feet to a twenty-four feet street called Simes street. Bounded on the north by Simes street, on the east by Twenty-third street, and on the south by Chesnut street, and on the west by Twenty-fourth street, lately occupied by the Philadelphia Gas Works.
The above will be divided into 40 lots, and sold according to a plan that may be seen at the Auction Rooms—the purchaser to have the privilege of taking four additional lots adjoining each other.
Terms—20 per cent. of the purchase money shall be paid in cash at the time of the delivery of the deed, and the balance may be secured on the premises by mortgage or ground-rent deeds, or may be paid in cash, at the option of the purchaser.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 25 wfs tf Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

TO MY PATRONS.
The report circulating in various newspapers, that I purpose relinquishing my profession, or engaging in other pursuits, IS WITHOUT SHADOW OF FOUNDATION.
O. S. HUBBELL, APOTHECARY,
4 27 6t4p* No. 1410 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

BEDDING PLANTS OF THE FINEST description and greatest variety, at BUIST'S NURSERIES,
SIXTY-SEVENTH Street and DARBY ROAD.
Catalogues supplied upon application at Nos. 922 and 924 MARKET Street. 4 27 3t

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

The Massachusetts Liquor Case Appeal.

Washington, April 29.—Chief Justice Chase to-day delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of Peryear against the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, on a writ of error to the Supreme Court of that State. The court decided against all the grounds of exceptions, and held, more especially, that the fact of Peryear having paid internal revenue duty on liquors sold by him, did not bring this case within the decision of the court, as in that of Brown vs. The State of Maryland, for the reason that the latter was an acquisition arising on foreign imports, as to which the power to levy taxes by the United States is exclusive; whereas, in Peryear's case, the taxes being internal, applied to a subject of which the jurisdiction of the United States was not concurrent with that of Massachusetts.

Several other similar cases against the Commonwealth of Massachusetts were decided in the same way as the above.

The Court announced that no new cases would be taken up after the 15th proximo, as Court will adjourn on May 20.

From St. Louis.

St. Louis, April 29.—Omaha despatches state that track laying on the Union Pacific Railroad was recommenced to-day, and will be prosecuted vigorously. There are ties at the end of the road for 100 miles, and forty miles of iron is now in Omaha. The grading will be done at the rate of two miles per day.

The Quartermaster at Omaha has notified the superintendent of the road that he shall want transportation for 30,000,000 lbs. of Government stores during the coming season.

General Wessels, at Fort Phil. Kearney, thinks the Crow Indians can only be kept quiet by the presence of a larger force of troops than are now at the post. A large number of Sioux are encamped on Powder river, east of Fort Reno.

The *Democrat's* correspondent, with General Hancock's expedition, says the Cheyenne village, where the troops have been encamped for several days, was burned on the 20th instant, involving a loss of $100,000.

General Custer was still in pursuit of the Cheyennes, who had fled northward.

Arrival of the City of Cork.

New York, April 13.—The steamship City of Cork, from Liverpool April 13, arrived here to-day.

From Buffalo.

Buffalo, April 29.—Four propellers departed from, and six arrived at, this port yesterday from the West. Navigation has fairly commenced.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

New York, April 29.—Cotton higher at 29@30c. Flour advanced 15@20c; sales of 9000 bbls; State $10 25@13 50; Ohio, $12 25@14 80; Western, $10 25@14 65. Wheat firmer and quiet; sales of 7300 bushels No. 2 at $2 70. Corn quotations are nominal. Oats dull and heavy; State 75@76. Rye dull; sales of 1300 bushels at $1 05@1 06. Beef dull and unchanged. Pork dull; new mess at $22 75. Whisky quiet.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, April 29

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000	City 6s, New	101¾	100 sh	Read R	30. 51'81
$500	do. New	102¼	100	do	51'94
$500	do. New	102¼	100	do	25. 51¾
$1000	do. New	102	100	do	25. 51¾
$2000	do. New	102	100	do	25. 51'94
200 sh	Penna R	58¾	500	do	45. 52
200	do	58	100	do	45. 52
100	do	58	100	do	35. 52
100	do	58¾	300	do	45. 52
100 sh	Phil & R	25¾	100	do	35. 51'94
100	do	20	100	do	30. 51'81
100 sh	Read R	30. 52	500	do	30 af. 15. 51¾
100	do	30. 51¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$900	City 6s, New	102	100 sh	Hest'vle	60. 13¾
$1000	Sch N 6s, '82	77¾	71 sh	Penna R	58¾
100 sh	Read R	51'81			

AFTER SECOND BOARD.

$5000	5-20s '65, cp. July	107¾	7 sh	Ches & Wal	47
29 sh	Penna R	58¾	2	do	47

SALE OF FINE FRENCH
BRONZES, ROCALIA CHINA,
ALABASTER STATUARY,
ETC. ETC.
WE WILL SELL THROUGH MR. B. SCOTT, JR., AT THE ART GALLERY, NO. 1020 CHESNUT STREET, ON WEDNESDAY MORNING NEXT, MAY 1, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AND IN THE EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK, A LARGE AND CHOICE COLLECTION OF FRENCH BRONZE GROUPS, FIGURES, AND CANDELABRAS OF DIFFERENT DESIGNS, SUPERIOR BRONZE AND GILT 21-DAY CLOCKS, ELEGANT ROCALIA CHINA AND BISQUET VASES, AGATE AND BARDIGLIO VASES, FRUIT HOLDERS, GROUPS AND STATUETTES, BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE, ETC., ALL OF OUR SPECIAL IMPORTATION, AND JUST RECEIVED FROM EUROPE, PER STEAMERS TRIPOLI, ALEPPO, AND CHINA.
THE COLLECTION WILL BE ARRANGED FOR EXAMINATION ON MONDAY, 29TH INST.
VITI BROS.,
(LATE VITO VITI & SONS,)
IMPORTERS,
4 27 2t] NO. 149 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

NEW SPRING STYLES
Philadelphia Wall Papers!!
HOWELL & BOURKE,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and MARKET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS
AND
CURTAIN MATERIALS.
4 19 3mrp

STEAM CARPET CLEANING ESTABLISHMENT,
NO. 611 S. SEVENTEENTH STREET.
The best CARPET CLEANER in use.
All orders promptly attended to.
4 8 1m*4p JOSEPH WILSON, Proprietor.

W. H. DESKS. IIINTH
GROVE. OFFICE TABLES. 4TH ST.

PUBLIC SALE OF TEN GOOD Driving Horses, twelve Carriages of different descriptions, Double and Single Harness, etc.; one great running Horse, say cannot be beat in running, on WEDNESDAY, May 1, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M., in CHELTEN Avenue, near Main street, Germantown. [4 27 3t*] MARKLEY & NICHOLS.

STOLEN, FROM No. 619 WALNUT STREET, No. 8 Twenty printed pamphlets of evidence in the suit of Hubbell vs. The United States, about Explosive Shells, Court of Claims' Case. Inform at above office.
Waste Paper Dealers please notice. 4 29 3t

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.]

THE MAGILTON HORROR—FUNERAL OF MRS. DORCAS MAGILTON—IMPRESSIVE SCENES, ETC.—This morning, at 11 o'clock, the remains of Mrs. Dorcas Magilton, the victim of the late murder, were consigned to the tomb. The corpse was laid out in a white merino shroud, trimmed with white, quilted silk, bound at the waist with white cord and tassels. The arms were laid at full length upon the body, and in the right hand was placed a beautiful white rose, at the throat was a bunch of small flowers, and a wreath at the feet.

The coffin was covered with black cloth, beautifully lined with white satin; on the sides of the coffin were six silver handles, and the edges ornamented with silver screws. The top was fastened down with screws of similar make. On the cover was a plain silver shield bearing the following inscription:—

"Dorcas Magilton, died April 25, 1867, aged 62 years."

The face of the deceased looked very natural, resembling one taking her natural repose, and not the long sleep of death. Three of the blows of the assassin were plainly visible, the hair, though low, being unable to hide them from view. One was in the centre of the forehead, over an inch in length, extending to the roots of the hair; another to the right, somewhat shorter; the third, on the left side of the head, almost touching the corner of the eye, passing over the temple, some two and a half inches in length, presenting a very ragged appearance.

At seven o'clock the door was thrown open to allow the public to behold, for the last time, all that remained of the late Mrs. Magilton. The street was densely crowded with people of all ages, colors, and classes; but the greatest order was maintained, and all confusion avoided, for which great credit is due to the officers of the police force.

From the hour the public were admitted till ten o'clock, when the door was closed, a constant stream was pouring in, but hundreds were unable to gain admittance.

The doors being closed, the Rev. Mr. Peters, of the Third Baptist Church, of this city, delivered the funeral address. He spoke of the deceased in the warmest terms, recounting several acts of charity unknown to her friends and relatives. Having known her for years, he could freely say she was a good wife, mother, friend, and a good Christian. He then addressed himself to the bereaved family in words of consolation and comfort, after which he delivered a prayer, and the lid of the coffin shut forever from mortal eyes the form of a beloved wife, mother, and friend.

On leaving the house, the street was found to be crowded to such an extent that the officers were required to press back the dense mass. The hearse, followed by carriages containing the mourners, and by an immense crowd, proceeded to the Philanthropic Burying Ground, below the Prison, where the corpse was interred with the rites of the Baptist Church, of which Mrs. Magilton was a member. The funeral was conducted by Mr. S. F. Butler, undertaker.

THE GETTYSBURG ASYLUM.—Subscriptions failing to realize the sum needed to erect an asylum for the "children of the people"—the wounded veterans of the late war—it has been decided by the Board of Managers of the Gettysburg Asylum to make a gift distribution of diamonds and valuables in return for subscriptions. By advertisement elsewhere it will be seen that Colonel J. D. Hoffman, the Secretary of the Gettysburg Asylum, has arranged a scheme, which has been adopted, that will offer great advantages to subscribers. In addition to this, it will be the duty of every man, woman, and child in this State to subscribe to the extent of their surplus means, to aid in building this great institution, which Pennsylvania and the United States should alike be proud to foster. The scheme and the institution are recommended by a score or more of our most distinguished Generals, and we hope that our friends will come out *en masse* and subscribe to the fund, and secure a chance in the magnificent distribution of prizes.

FRACAS IN CAMDEN.—Notwithstanding the stringent law in regard to selling liquor on Sunday, there are some who will sell it in spite of everything. Yesterday afternoon a party of men, having imbibed too freely, got into an altercation about something or other, at Second and Market streets, and indulged in the use of their fists, to the detriment of sundry eyes and noses. Upon the approach of the officers they all skedaddled, but were pursued as far as Front and Elm streets, where one of the officers, who grappled with one of them, had his pistol taken from him. The City Marshal then came up and moved towards a man named Pat Callahan, to arrest him, when he discharged his pistol at him. The ball missed the Marshal, but came near striking a bystander. Callahan then attempted to shoot again, but the cap snapped. He then ran through the door of a house, into the yard, and into an outhouse, where he was captured. John Toby, another of the party, was also secured. They were both locked up, and will have a hearing to-day.

STEALING COAL.—Jeremiah Curtin, a lad, was arrested on Saturday last for stealing coal from the North Pennsylvania Railroad depot. On an examination before Alderman Neil, it was ascertained that a woman named Caroline Riegraff was in the habit of buying this stolen coal from the boy, at the rate of two glasses of lager per bucket. Caroline was arrested on a charge of knowingly receiving stolen goods, and was committed to answer in default of $500 bail. The boy was held in $300 bail.

We would find, should we fully investigate many of the petty larcenies committed, circumstances implicating more strongly the receivers of stolen goods than the thieves themselves. A large number of the cases which come up are for thefts of articles of no value whatever personally, but committed by the instigation and influence of other and older persons, who receive the goods with profit to themselves at little cost. Where such cases as in the one above appear, the receiver should be dealt with in the most stringent and summary manner.

OUTRAGEOUS CASE.—Professor Johnson, a colored man, intelligent and respectable, who is blind, was coming from Woodstown, on the West Jersey Railroad train, last Saturday. When near Camden, Jackson Bryant, the conductor, demanded of Johnson a full-fare ticket for the half-grown lad who goes with him as a guide. Johnson remonstrated, and said the boy had travelled in the morning train for half-fare without objection, and that this was a through ticket. Bryant, the conductor, did not wait for or give any explanation, but seized the boy and threw him with violence on the platform, the train going at the rate of ten or twelve miles an hour. It is needless to say the boy's only offense was being black. The affair was denounced on the spot by all who witnessed it, as a needless outrage. Mr. Bryant was held to bail by E. J. Toram, Justice of the Peace, in the sum of $300, to answer for the assault and battery on the colored boy.

THE WEATHER.—Old Boreas has been making great endeavors to penetrate our atmosphere, and has succeeded to some extent; for he has sent cold winds and chilly air, and wintry rains, which his agency has produced. How they blusters and fly in our faces, and down the neck, and up the sleeves, making all persons more or less uneasy, and putting them into choleric disposition! April showers are proverbial for having this effect; for they suddenly dampen the merry spirits which gleams of April sunlight and soft spring air produce. The cold air of yesterday afternoon, its clouds of leaden hue—prognostics of the approach of rain—culminated last night in a drizzling, cold shower, which runs into to-day, bringing with it considerable disagreeableness, and no signs are seen to hope for sunshine yet awhile.

AN ASSAULT.—Charles J. Wolfe, yesterday, in the neighborhood of Fifteenth and Callowhill streets, derived much joy from frequent tipplings at a neighboring bar, where lightning liquids, spiritual decoctions, and volatile fluids were dealt out at retail. It is said that while rolling about, and surging to and fro, he ran foul of an individual by the name of Wittemore. Believing that he was assaulted, he deliberately drew a long, savage-looking knife, which had seen three years' service during the late war, and proceeded to slash about him in a most excited and unwarranted manner. He was arrested, and Alderman Massey committed him, in default of $800 bail, to appear at Court.

ALLEGED PERJURY.—Officer Fisher arrested Sarah Fell, aged twenty-five, at No. 835 North Third street, on a charge alleging a committal of perjury—swearing a little the wrong way. Alderman Toland committed her for a further hearing, in default of $800 bail.

ALLEGED ILLICIT TRANSACTIONS IN LIQUORS.—This morning Messrs. Samuel Macky, Robert H. Beattie, and James Hay, doing a wholesale commission business at No. 25 South Water street, were before United States Commissioner Smith on the charge, as specified in the warrant, of "neglecting and refusing to keep a record, and enter daily in a book kept for the purpose, under the rules and regulations prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the number of proof-gallons purchased or received, of whom purchased and received, and the number of proof-gallons sold or delivered by them."

Mr. John W. Frazier, Assessor of Internal Revenue of the First District, testified that he had been informed by the Inspectors that the defendants had been selling liquor for less than the tax; the witness required the books of the firm to be produced before him, which was done on the 20th instant; the invoice-book, on page 4, shows 211 gallons at $1·50 per gallon; there are several entries, showing purchases at less than the amount of the tax; they were short, from May 1, 1865, to May 1, 1866, $93 on the license tax; it appears from their books that they made sales amounting to $92,000, on which no license tax was paid.

On cross-examination, Mr. Frazier testified that he had no other source of information on the last point than that of the books of the firm. In May, 1865, they paid a license of $965 for the following year, according to the then provisions of the law, which based the tax for the year on the sales of the previous year.

Mr. J. O. Tobias, a revenue inspector, testified that he visited the place in question on the 17th of April, in company with Mr. Woolf, another inspector. After some little time and trouble, their wholesale dealers' book, required by law, was produced; but the license could not be found. In this book, under the head of "proof-gallons received," there were no entries whatever at the time. When the books were subsequently produced before the Assessor, there were about thirty or forty entries under this head, of date previous to April 17. The witness found, also, on examining the records, that the firm had no wholesale liquor dealers' license for the year 1866-7, although they had a wholesale dealers' license for that year, and a wholesale liquor dealers' license for the previous year. On examining the invoice book, when produced before the Assessor, he discovered that, since the passage of the act imposing penalties for selling whisky at less than the Government tax, they had purchased large quantities, about 10,000 gallons, at $1·50 and $1·25 per gallon.

The cross-examination showed that the firm were in the commission business, and had a bonded warehouse. The books showed that the number of packages of proof-liquor received was entered, although the number of gallons was not. The last entry in the invoice book of a purchase below $2 per gallon, was on March 30, at $1·30. This liquor was at the time in bond; it may be that this was the case with all other similar entries, but the witness believed that such was not the case, from the reputation of those with whom they dealt. The witness had not been treated courteously by the parties, and confessed to having worked up the case with considerable earnestness on that account. The parties had never before been involved in any illicit transactions.

On redirect examination, the witness explained that he did not mean to say that there was a complete entry of packages received.

On further cross-examination, the witness testified that he was not positive as to whether they absolutely refused him access to their books at first.

The counsel for the defense here submitted several books in alleged proof that the acts of Congress had been substantially complied with. They also requested that all the books in the case might be restored to the firm pending the investigation; but the District Attorney suggested that others could be procured at a small expense.

Mr. Henry L. Woolf, the Revenue Inspector referred to by Mr. Tobias, testified to some facts substantially as above given.

The hearing was then postponed until 12 o'clock next Saturday, in order that an examination of the books might be made, and a number of witnesses subpœnaed.

OUT FOR GAME.—One John Phillips was filled with the idea that fowling was a most pleasurable practice. It appeared to him last night to be the great source of all joy and contentment. It seems that he indulged in it, for at a late hour last evening, an officer in the Third District discovered a large bag suspiciously making its way along, and concealing an animated body. Suddenly this body ran against a small portion of locust wood, gave way, and, falling to the ground, revealed to the gaze of an officer John Phillips. The contents of the bag were investigated, when were brought to light two inanimate roosters, and three other defunct fowls. For this foul play, in the appropriation of these fowls, Philips was committed by Alderman Butler to answer.

EVIL CONDUCT.—Charles Stewart was arrested yesterday for engaging in a transaction which does not reflect great credit upon him. He resides at No. 1530 Pearl street. It is alleged that, in some domestic difficulty, he got angry with his wife, and decidedly mad towards his paterfamilias. In order to satisfy his craving spirit, he proceeded to beat both in a manner indescribable, until wife and paterfamilias had to seek refuge without doors. He was arrested at Fifteenth and Vine streets, and was committed by Alderman Massey in default of $500 bail, on each of two charges of assault.

STOLE A HORSE AND WAGON.—A young man came into this city last night from Delaware county, to see some friends. He stopped his horse before the house, on Second street, at the hour of 8 o'clock P. M. He went in, engaged in conversation of short duration, came out, and found the horse and wagon missing. Information was given Lieutenant Goldey, of the Third District, and one Henry Kirby was arrested soon after at Front and Walnut streets with the team in his possession. Alderman Butler committed him for a further hearing.

EXONERATED.—Some time ago we reported a case of an alleged larceny of a watch, by one Charles A. Mintzer, Jr., from Charles A. Mintzer, Sr., and the arrest and committal of the former. We are pleased to say that in the charge there was no foundation; as, by an investigation made by Alderman Fitch, it appeared that Mintzer the younger had taken the watch and chain at the word of his mother, the property belonging to her. Under these circumstances, the Alderman exonerated Mr. Mintzer, Jr., from all blame or evil intent, and discharged him on the 26th instant.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—By a reference to the advertisement of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in another column, it will be seen that the running time of their trains was altered on Sunday, April 28. As important changes have been made, travellers will do well to examine the figures before starting for the depot.

THE QUICKEST PASSAGE FROM BOSTON.—The quickest passage from Boston to this port has just been made by the steamship Roman, Captain Baker, which left Boston at 3:36 P. M. on Saturday, and arrived at this port at 7:15 this morning, making the run in thirty-nine hours forty-two minutes, the shortest time on record.

CORNER LOUNGERS were somewhat lessened in the vicinity of the Fifth District and at Frankford. Lieutenant Connelly, of the former, placed in duress 14, while Lieutenant Street, of the latter, arrested 12.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—From the reports of the dealers in this city, we think no proprietary medicine has had a larger sale. Its valuable properties as a speedy cure for pain cannot fail to be generally appreciated, and no family should be without it, in case of accident or sudden attack of dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera-morbus; and even Asiatic cholera yields to its magic power.—*Montreal Transcript.*

THE COLD SNAP.—Ever since the purchase of Russian America we have been chilled by cold weather. One other purchase is needed to counteract it. That is a purchase of a suit of suitable clothing at Charles Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental.

W. L. MADDOCK & Co., No. 115 South Third street, below Chesnut, have on hand Sugar-cured Hams of the rarest quality, from the most celebrated curers of the United States, comprising in part Newbold, Davis, Thomas Lloyd, Coffin, Excelsior, Maryland, etc. etc.

STOP YOUR HAIR FROM FALLING OUT, and stimulate it to a luxuriant growth by using Jayne's Hair Tonic. It will impart to the hair a rich and glossy appearance, and, at the same time, keep the scalp clear from scurf and dandruff. Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne & Son, No. 242 Chesnut street.

TO GENTLEMEN.—Charles Oakford & Sons, Continental Hotel, have a fine assortment of Gentlemen and Youths' Latest Styles of Hats, and are prepared to suit all tastes.

WE ARE SELLING

Men's all-wool Cass. Bus. Coats as low as				$5·00
" " "		Pants	"	3·00
" " "		Vests	"	2·00
" " "	Whole Suits		"	$10·00
" Better "	Coats		for	6·00
" " "	Pants		"	3·50
" " "	Vests		"	2·50
" " "	Whole Suits		for	$12·00
" " "	Coats		"	8·00
" " "	Pants		"	4·00
" " "	Vests		"	3·00
" " "	Whole Suits		"	$15·00

The garments we are rapidly selling at above-named prices are all good, well made, and serviceable, well adapted to business or ordinary wear. *The prices are less than half those for which same goods have been sold.*

Advancing from these, we have all grades up to the finest French and English fabrics, which are sold at proportionately low prices, are surpassed by none in style or fit, and made with especial care—the small quantity of clothing manufactured generally this season having given us an unusually good chance for selecting our workmen from the best in the city. *Our goods have all been purchased for cash from manufacturers and importers at far less than cost, which enables us to sell at the low prices named.*

Boys' Department.

We are selling

Boys' all-wool Cassimere Coats as low as				$3·00
" " "		Pants	"	2·00
" " "	Whole Suit		"	$5·00
" Better "	Coat		for	4·00
" " "	Pants		"	3·00
" " "	Whole Suit		"	$7·00

And all finer grades at prices equally low—made and trimmed in the best manner from a choice selection of suitable fabrics. *Our Boys' goods are all on the first floor, nearest the front, convenient for ladies.*

We have the largest establishment for the manufacture and sale of Clothing in Philadelphia, occupied exclusively by ourselves, and filled with the largest stock and most complete assortment in the city.

We guarantee our prices lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

HALF WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST.

NOTE.—*We have recently renovated and refitted our establishment, and introduced a vastly increased amount of light by a new process, the effect of which is well worth seeing.*

MAY COUPONS,
GOLD, AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES
Wanted by
DREXEL & Co.,
No. 34 S. Third street.

BEDDING OF BEST QUALITY
And at lowest prices.
J. G. FULLER,
No. 932 Ridge Avenue,
Near Vine street,
Formerly No. 9 S. Seventh street.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS, FINE ENGRAVINGS, STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS, for sale at Reimer & Co.'s, No. 624 Arch street. Fine Mouldings. Frames of all kinds of our own manufacture, finished by superior workmen, wholesale and retail.

THE WAY "to minister to a mind diseased" is to take Peruvian Syrup, a protected solution of the *protoxide of iron*, which gives strength and vigor to the whole system, restores the digestive organs to perfect health, thereby restoring the mind to its natural vigor.

TO LADIES.—Charles Oakford & Sons, Continental Hotel, have all the novelties in Ladies', Misses', and Children's Fancy Hats.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia.
J. S. LASH & Co.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

HUNKEY DOREY AND BLACK CROOK.—A grand opening at McIntire & Brother's, No. 1035 Chesnut street, of Hunkey Dorey, Black Crook, Patti, Opera, Fancy Tycoon, and Enchantress Ties. Also, Windsor and Taffeta Scarfs, just from New York.

SPRING CLOTHING
FOR
MEN AND BOYS
now ready.
LARGE ASSORTMENT
and
LOW PRICES.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

HOFFMAN—EVANS.—On the 25th instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Chris. Knauff, WILLIAM W. HOFFMAN to SUSIE EVANS, both of this city.

NEATH—RICHARDSON.—On the 25th instant, by the Rev. Samuel E. Smith, J. TOLBERT NEATH to ANNA E., daughter of the late Thomas P. Richardson, Jr., all of this city. No cards.

RAPP—CANSLER.—On Thursday, the 25th instant, by the Rev. J. W. Porter, of Phœnixville, Mr. J. STREEPER RAPP, of Schuylkill township, Chester county, to Miss ANGIE C. CANSLER, of Newark, N. J.

DIED.

BOUSTEAD.—On First-day morning, the 28th instant, SARAH, widow of James Boustead, in the 88th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, John Canby, No. 1029 Walnut street, on Fourth-day afternoon, Fifth month 1st, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

HEAP.—On the 28th instant, HENRY, son of William and the late Rachel Heap, in the 26th year of his age, of disease contracted in the army.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited, and members of Company H, 10th Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, to attend the funeral, from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Quinn, No. 454 Kaigh's Point avenue, Camden, N. J., on Wednesday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HUTTON.—On the 26th instant, GEORGE HUTTON, M. D., in the 51st year of his age.

His relatives and male friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1834 Thompson street, on Wednesday, May 1, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

KERN.—On the afternoon of the 28th instant, SARAH R., wife of Horatio G. Kern.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1529 N. Broad street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

SCHENCK.—On the 27th instant, THOMAS SCHENCK, in the 35th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1824 Thompson street, on Thursday afternoon, May 2, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

WANDELL.—On the 28th instant, ELLEN VIRGINIA, youngest daughter of John Wandell, Esq.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

YEAGER.—On the morning of the 28th instant, JOHN P. YEAGER, in the 77th year of his age.

Funeral to take place on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 2036 Locust street. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

MOVABLE HAT AND CLOTHING HOOKS, attached to neat walnut frames, so that they may be fixed in a few moments in a closet, wardrobe, or entry, and removed again without trouble. Several styles for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

YOUR NEIGHBORS AND VISITORS KNOW by the smell and smoke when you are baking cakes with grease on an iron griddle. The use of a Soapstone Griddle entirely removes this house-pervading odor and annoyance as it requires no grease when in use. Sold by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

WASHITA, HINDOSTAN, AND NOVACULite Oil Stones and Slips, German and Welsh Razor Hones, Patent Table Knife Hones, and several kinds of Whetstones, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, [4 18 5p
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chesnut street. [4 9

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, 4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut 2 8 5p

INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BELTING STEAM PACKING HOSE, ETC.

Engineers and dealers will find a full assortment of GOODYEAR'S PATENT VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, etc., at the Manufacturer's Headquarters,
GOODYEAR'S
No. 308 CHESNUT Street,
South side.

N. B.—We have a new and cheap article of GARDEN and PAVEMENT HOSE very cheap, to which the attention of the public is called. 1 26 3m

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use—also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.

Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 420 PEAR Street,
11 7 5p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED! THE true remedy at last discovered! "Upham's Fresh Meat Cure," prepared from the formula of Prof. Trousseau, of Paris, cures Consumption, Lung Diseases, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Marasmus, General Debility, and all morbid conditions of the system dependent on deficiency of Vital Force. It is pleasant to the taste, and a single bottle will convince the most skeptical of its virtue as the great healing remedy of the age. $1 a bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold wholesale and retail by S. C. UPHAM, No. 23 South EIGHTH Street, and principal Druggists. Sent by express. Circulars sent free. 1 31 thsm3m

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.
BEVERAGE OF HEALTH.

Letter from W. H. McCormack, Esq., No. 238 West Fifty-second street.

"NEW YORK, Feb. 28, 1867.

"To L. HOFF, Esq.:—I have found your Malt Extract the best antagonist against troubles of the stomach. Its great superiority over all tonics and appetizers that we have used is certain, and I cannot but wish that your wholesome beverage may come into universal use, as it merits the preference over all spirituous tonics of the day." [3 22 6smw

Sold by all Druggists. Wholesale Agent, WARD J. CAFFEE, Drug Broker and Commission Merchant, Southeast Corner of CHESNUT and FRONT Streets

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC. COAL SCREENS, FOUDRINIER WIRES, ETC. Manufactured by H. WALKER & SONS, 2 27 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

FINE CHOCOLATE.
FINE CHOCOLATE for Table Use, superior in quality to any in the market.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
Manufacturer of Specialties in Fine Chocolate,
4 16 1m NO. 1210 MARKET STREET.

REMOVAL.
A. & H. LEJAMBRE,
Late No. 1012 Chesnut street, have removed their
FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS
To No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,
UP STAIRS. 4 20 3m

NO. 600 ARCH STREET. 600
REFRIGERATORS,
WATER COOLERS,
ICE CREAM FREEZERS,
JAPANNED WARE,
WOODEN-WARE.
GRIFFITH & PAGE
4 16 NO. 600 ARCH STREET.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.
Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.
Manufactured only by
BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
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No. 503 CHESNUT STREET,
Above Fifth, North Side,
Opposite the Mayor's Office (formerly at No. 311),
PHILADELPHIA.
MACHINE BELTING, STEAM PACKING, ENGINE HOSE,
And all other articles of Vulcanized India Rubber used for Mechanical and Manufacturing purposes. 4 1 1mrp*

ONE PRICE CLOTHING.
JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET ST.
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GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.
THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEbrated PRESTON, and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6·50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.
Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 1314 S. THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 17

WANTS.

$25.—THE GENUINE BARTLETT SEWING MACHINE.—Wanted $25.—Agents, $150 per month and all expenses paid, to sell the Genuine Bartlett Sewing Machine. This Machine will do all the work that can be done on any high-priced Machine, and is fully patented, licensed, and warranted for five years. We pay the above wages or a commission, from which twice that amount can be made. For circulars and terms address
H. HALL & CO.,
No. 724 CHESNUT Street,
4 6 1m Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED, FIVE HUNDRED RECRUITS for the U. S. Marine Corps. Recruits must be able-bodied, young, unmarried men. They will be employed in the Government Navy-Yards and in Ships of War on foreign stations. For further information apply to
JAMES LEWIS,
Captain and Recruiting Officer,
4 19 fmw tf No. 311 S. FRONT Street.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER BOARDING.—THAT SPLENDID, healthy, and popular place known as CHESNUT GROVE, at Media (on the West Chester Railroad), Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is now open for the reception of guests. 4 19 1m*

AMUSEMENTS.

[*For additional Amusements see Third Page.*]

GETTYSBURG ASYLUM
FOR INVALID SOLDIERS.
Incorporated by Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, March 6, 1867.
Major-General GEORGE G. MEADE, President.
Brigadier-General HORATIO G. SICKEL, Treasurer.

The Board of Supervisors, appointed by the above Corporation to carry out the objects of the Act of Incorporation, respectfully announce to the public that the Legislature of Pennsylvania has authorized the raising of funds for the erection, establishment, and maintenance of an Asylum for Invalid Soldiers of the late war, to be built on the battle-field of Gettysburg; and as an inducement to patriotic citizens to contribute to this benevolent object, have empowered the Corporation to distribute amongst the subscribers such articles of value and interest from association with the late war, or any moneys, effects, property, or estate real or personal, whatever, in this State or elsewhere, at such time or upon such terms, and in such way and manner whatsoever, as to them shall seem fit, any laws of this Commonwealth to the contrary notwithstanding.

The enterprise is cordially recommended by the following named well-known gentlemen:—

Major-General GEORGE G. MEADE.
Ex-Governor ANDREW G. CURTIN.
Major-General GALUSHA PENNYPACKER.
Major-General E. M. GREGORY.
Major-General JOHN R. BROOKE.
Major-General CHARLES H. T. COLLIS.
Major-General HENRY J. MADILL.
Major-General JAMES L. SELFRIDGE.
Brigadier-General JAMES A. BEAVER.
Brigadier-General HORATIO G. SICKEL.
Brigadier-General JOSEPH F. KNIPE.
Brigadier-General WILLIAM J. BOLTON.
Brigadier-General SAMUEL M. ZULICK.
Brigadier-General JOHN K. MURPHY.
Brigadier-General JOHN P. BALLIER.
Brigadier-General T. F. McCOY.
Brigadier General R. E. WINSLOW.
Brigadier-General HENRY PLEASANTS.
Brigadier-General J. P. S. GOBIN.
Brigadier-General J. M. CAMPBELL.
Brigadier-General THOMAS M. WALKER.

The site for the institution (thirty acres) has already been purchased, and it is hoped that the good work may commence before midsummer.

Subscriptions will be received at the office of the Association, No. 1126 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, on and after Monday, the 6th day of May, 1867.

For each subscription of five dollars a certificate will be issued, which will entitle the holder to such article of value as may be awarded to its number.

The first distribution of awards will be made immediately upon the receipt of 50,000 subscriptions of $5 each.

The distribution will be public, and under the direct supervision of the corporators.

Persons at a distance are requested to remit their subscriptions (when practicable) by Post Office money order, or registered letter, to insure prompt delivery.

Direct all letters to
J. D. HOFFMAN,
Secretary Board of Supervisors,
Box 1481 P. O., Philadelphia.

The following is a schedule of the awards to be made under the first distribution. The items of Diamonds and other precious stones were purchased from citizens of the South during the war, and their genuineness is certified to by Messrs. Henle & Bros., the most extensive diamond importers in the country, and by J. Hermann, diamond setter, New York.

GETTYSBURG ASYLUM FOR INVALID SOLDIERS,
Incorporated by Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, March 6, 1867.
Office, No. 1126 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FIRST DISPOSITION.

Eighty Thousand Subscribers at Five Dollars Each.			
1—	1	Diamond Necklace, 48 brilliants, valued at	$30,000
2—	1	Diamond Cluster Brooch and Ear-rings	15,000
3—	1	Award 10-40 Government Bonds	10,000
4—	1	Diamond Cross set in silver	7,000
5—	1	Diamond Cluster Brooch	5,000
6—	1	Award 10-40 Government Bonds	5,000
7—	1	Diamond Single Stone Ring	4,000
8—	1	Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
9—	1	Diamond Single Stone Scarf Pin	4,000
10—	1	Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
11—	1	Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
12—	1	Pair Single Stone Diamond Ear-rings	3,500
13—	1	Diamond Cluster Brooch	3,000
14—	1	Award 10-40 Government Bonds	3,000
15—	1	Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
16—	1	Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
17—	1	Diamond Cluster Brooch	2,500
18—	1	Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,500
19—	1	Diamond and Emerald Brooch	2,500
20—	1	Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,000
21—	1	Diamond Cluster Ring	1,500
22—	1	Long India Camel's Hair Shawl	1,500
23—	1	Choice Emerald Stud	1,500
24—	1	Single Stone Diamond Ring	1,000
25 to 34—	10	Awards of 10-40 Government Bonds, each	1,000
35—	1	Three-stone Diamond and Ruby hoop Ring	800
36—	1	Diamond Single Stone Ear Knobs	800
37—	1	Pair Diamond Cluster Studs	600
38—	1	Diamond Single Stone Ring, star setting	500
39—	1	Diamond Single Stone Pin	500
40—	1	Diamond Cluster Bracelet	500
41 to 50—	10	Awards of 10-40 Government Bonds, each	500
51—	1	Lady's Diamond set Watch	400
52—	1	Diamond Single Stone Ring	350
53—	1	Diamond and Opal Cluster Ring	250
54—	1	Diamond Single Stone Ring	200
55—	1	Pair Emerald Scarf Pins	200
56—	1	Diamond Single Stone Stud	150
57—	1	Diamond Cluster Pin	100
58—	1	Cameo and Pearl Brooch and Ear Rings	100
59 to 158—	100	Awards, 10-40 Government Bonds, each	100
159 to 258—	100	Awards, Government Legal-tenders, each	50
2660		Awards, Government Legal-tenders, each	5

The distribution of the above awards will be made in public as soon as the subscription is full, of which due notice will be given through the papers. On and after May 6, the Diamonds will be on exhibition at the Office of the Association.

The public can confidently rely on everything being conducted in the most honorable and fair manner. All the awards will be handed to certificate holders, immediately after the distribution, free of all cost, at the Office of the Company, No. 1126 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CERTIFICATE.

We hereby certify that we have examined the Diamond Goods, Pearls, Emeralds, Rubies, and other precious stones as described in the above list, and find them all genuine.
HENLE BROS., Diamond Importers,
No. 26 MAIDEN Lane, New York.
J. HERMANN, Diamond setter,
No. 394 BROOME Street, New York.

AGENTS WANTED.

Books can be had containing Twenty Certificates, ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.
All orders for Certificates must be addressed to
J. D. HOFFMAN, Secretary,
4 29 mw Box 1481 P. O., Philadelphia.

CONCERT HALL.
Nos. 1217, 1219, and 1221 CHESNUT STREET.
This elegant and spacious Hall is now ready for RENT nightly or short seasons. It is particularly adapted for Concerts, Lectures, Fairs, Festivals, etc. etc. Connected with the saloon is a Banqueting Room seventy feet long and fifteen feet wide, a commodious Kitchen and Range, Hot and Cold Water, Dressing-Room, etc. For terms, apply to
BEATTY & LUTTMAN, Lessees.
4 29 4w Box 105 Philadelphia P O., or at the Hall.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—IN GERMANTOWN, A DEsirable Cottage Residence, 11 rooms, location high and healthy, lot 30 by 110 feet, ten minutes' walk from either Church Lane station, or Germantown Depot. The house is in perfect order from roof to cellar, and beautifully shaded. The garden is in perfect order also. Bath, with gas and hydrant water up stairs. Would be a splendid location for a physician. Price, $6,500; only $2,000 cash required. Possession immediately. WILLIAM T. WILSON, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. 4 24 6t4p

FOR SALE—THE G

THE CITY PULPIT.

THE END OF GOSPEL TEACHING.

A Sermon Delivered Yesterday Morning, at the Arch Street Methodist Episcopal Church, by the Rev. Thomas M. Griffith.

[SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

After the preliminary exercises at the morning service yesterday, in the M. E. Church at the corner of Broad and Arch streets, the Rev. Thomas M. Griffith, the newly appointed pastor, announced the following text:—

"*Now, the end of the commandment is charity, out of a pure heart, and of a good conscience, and of faith unfeigned.*"—1st Timothy i, 5.

Referring to the period at which these words were written, the speaker remarked that there were then many who thought that religion consisted in something else than right being and right living. Such were the Pharisees and Sadducees, who prided themselves upon having Abraham for their father, unmindful of the admonition of John the Baptist, that God was "able of these stones to raise up children unto Abraham." Others appeared to labor under the delusion that special devotions constituted them children of the Highest, while still others needed a change that they might cease to depend upon fables and endless genealogies. Such were the men who caught at the *ignes fatui* of marshy grounds, while heeding not charity, purity, and faith unfeigned. The end of the commandment, the substance of it all, is *love*—not such as selfish and unholy natures give, but the love which, like a purling stream, flows from these three crystal fountains—a pure heart, a good conscience, and a faith unfeigned.

Gathering, first of all, about this fountain whose name is purity, we find that to be pure in heart is to be in sympathy and in harmony with God, so as to come into His immediate presence unrebuked and uncondemned. Like the Irish patriot, Emmet, we look for the good time coming, when true worth will be exalted, and the meretricious circumstances of rank and fortune ignored. Then the history of the past shall be written; then mankind will love what of earth is most lovable, and, casting their eyes heavenward, begin to love and adore the pure and all-gracious One who is the very essence of all that is lovely. A pure heart is a realm of beauty and delight. There is a beauty and a joy forever in that which is pure and lovely. The most degraded of mankind cannot but feel that there is something attractive in goodness. When Columbus on his second voyage discovered the island of Cuba, he wrote to his sovereign that he was so much amazed at the sight of such beauty that he knew not how to describe it. "The river, the palm trees, the birds, the verdure of the plains, are so wonderfully beautiful that this country excels all others, as far as the day surpasses the night in splendor." And that was high praise coming from one who had gazed into the the transparent skies of Italy, and had trod the sunny vales of Spain. But, oh! could he have had the spiritual eye to discern the beautiful continents and enchanting isles that stretch away before the vision in the realm of a purified soul, he would have said, "Not Italian skies, nor Andalusian vales, nor even the charming and varied scenery of the New World, where a tropical sun paints it in gorgeous rainbow hues, can be compared with this!"

The soul that dwells in such a realm is like the migratory bird that sings in the midst of eternal spring,

"Whose bower is ever green, whose sky is ever clear,
That has no sorrow in her note, no winter in her year;"

for, though the night of affliction oftimes closes in upon the day of rejoicing, yet even then the moon of Divine comfort and the stars of heavenly promise beam down in kindly sympathy.

Naturalists inform us that there is a flower which grows on the most inaccessible cliffs of the Tyrolese Mountains, where the chamois dare hardly venture, and which the hunter, tempted by its beauty and by his love (for it is greatly prized by the Swiss maidens), climbs the cliffs to gather, and is sometimes found dead with the flower in his hand. It is called by a name which signifies *Noble Purity*. It may be that such a flower grows on inaccessible cliffs where Alpine mountains rear their snowy summits, bleak and cold, and that he who would win it imperils his life in climbing to its almost unapproachable recesses, but not so, we trow, with the principle of which it is the chosen emblem, for though it is the choicest flower that ever bloomed in the bowers of human happiness, yet we believe there is not one, however lowly and unworthy, in the ransomed Church of God, but may look into its eye of beauty, wear it in his bosom, and be regaled by its fragrance. True, this is the highest and noblest gift which "Heaven, all lavish of strange gifts to man," has ever bestowed; just as the blossoms of certain trees are only found on the topmost twigs. But why should we not have the ambition to aim high and reach high, and through the helping hand of grace to climb after the things that are high and heavenly, as well as be ambitious to make earthly and perishable attainments? Nor must he who would win the blessed attainments of holiness be discouraged on account of a few difficulties and depressing circumstances, but with irrepressible ambition press onward and upward to the prizes of his persevering faith. An eminent American, who was a great lover of nature, informs us that the wild apple tree grows at first in the form of a little clump or thicket of twigs, which the ox browses upon and leaves almost level with the ground; but not despairing, next year the twigs sprout up again twice as numerous as the year before; so year after year the twigs are devoured, and as often grow out again, multiplying both in numbers and in strength, till they form a little thorny, pyramidal mass, almost as solid and impenetrable as a rock. At length, after some twenty years of this persistent growth in spite of constant repression, the thicket becomes so broad and strong as to form its own fence, so that the cattle cannot reach its centre at all. Then some interior shoot, safe from its foes, and not forgetful of its high calling, darts upward with joy; the other twigs give to it all their repressed energy, and in giving it disappear, leaving the central twig to become a mighty tree, crowned with its dark-green foliage, and bearing its fruit in triumph. What a sermon of patient aspiration does the wild apple-tree preach to us! As it has learned to struggle with its bovine foes, still mounting upwards all the while as though *determined* to reach a purer atmosphere, clinging to its long-cherished vision of the time yet coming when it should hold its leafy cups to the vapors of the sky; so let us learn to struggle and aspire, in spite of evil powers and fleshly appetites that browse upon the springing tendrils of our desires; not only dreaming of the highest blessedness, but mounting upwards, ever upwards, to waving foliage and golden fruit.

But we should not only strive to reach the noblest purity for ourselves, but endeavor to carry out our mission of purifying the world we live in. We often hear the question, What shall be done to rescue the degraded from the moral corruption into which they have sunk? Alas! it is a question at which the very heart grows sick. But may we not turn from it to consider the more practical question, What can we do?—yes, what can we do—not so much to rescue the fallen—though that should by no means be left undone—as to save the comparatively yet untainted millions of the young to purity and to heaven? Begin where vice begins its deadly work! It will be far better than to stand over the degraded when the lowest stage of earthly ruin is reached, administering powerful panacea and restoratives. That ragged little boy in the street, whose bright intellect has already been applied to all manner of artful villany, and whose bosom has so early become the home of unholy passions, is on the direct road to the penitentiary. Moyamensing or Cherry Hill is waiting for him as a monster with distended jaws expects its prey; after awhile, you might as well try to rescue the lamb from the mouth of the lion or the bear, as to snatch him from destruction; but *now* his impressible nature would receive a kindly word; an invitation to the Sabbath School might be the saving of him, especially if *you*, a disciple of Jesus, would teach him *yourself*.

Much may be done to save even the corrupted multitude that we find outside the gates of hell; but oh! ye lovers of humanity, take your stand at the entrance gates, look well at the passes, there lift up your warning voices, and permit not one to enter upon his downward course without an effort to save him. In this good work are engaged all who are helping to build up and sustain a Christian church, as well as the members of the "Bands of Hope," the "Christian Associations," and the "Temperance Unions" throughout the land. Their object is, not only to reform the vicious, but to keep back from temptation those who are in danger of becoming vicious.

We say, go not to the mouth of the river, where it pours its dark corrupted floods into the sea, but purify, if possible, the fountains of society, and as individuals ever bear in mind the apostolic injunction, "Keep thyself pure."

The second great quality which the text speaks of is a good conscience, or, as perhaps is meant, an unswerving obedience to conscience, the term good being transferred in meaning from the conscience itself to that obedience which should always be accorded to conscience as the voice of God in the soul. True, one may have a mistaken conscience, or a morbid conscience; but even in that case, the man who violates its dictates cannot but bring himself into condemnation, for he disobeys the only moral governor which God has set over the realm of his soul; and though it may be unenlightened and imperfect, yet until it is enlightened and perfected he is bound reverently to yield to its authority. Conscience is the representative of God; it is that principle in man that stands nearest the godlike and the heavenly, ever beckoning the lower nature up to a higher level; it is the last to yield to the dominion of sin and Satan; and when it no longer resists, the last stronghold is taken, and the man is lost to virtue, lost to heaven!

The conscience is a faithful ally, an unwearied and persistent colaborer with the minister of the Gospel, amid all the opposition which he encounters from vain desires, worldly tastes, and fleshly impulses. But then, conscience may be perverted, or abused, or even silenced, as is the case with many who are pleased with the most solemn and searching truths, but never think of applying them to their own lives As when, according to the old legend, St. Anthony preached to the fishes; and

"When the sermon was ended,
Each turned and descended;
The eels went on eeling,
The pikes went on stealing:
Much delighted were they,
But preferred their own way."

Let conscience, then, enlightened by the Word of God, be your guide and guardian angel; and let its slightest whisperings be heeded and cherished as the very music of heaven.

But, in addition to a pure heart and a good conscience, faith is necessary to make a model character; yes, faith unfeigned. Without, this man would have nothing Divine to rest upon. Faith places us in the circling arms of Almighty God; directs our eyes, sometimes filled with tears, to the light that gilds the horizon of heavenly promise; teaches us to sing, even in darkness:—

"'Tis but the shadow of thy wing,
Near which there cometh no unholy thing."

Faith shows us Christ, the crucified; unfolds the atonement, and places in our hands a title to heaven. Without faith we are out on a stormy sea, with only the wavering compass of human reason and the false helm of ungoverned passion to guide us. There is nothing like our triumphant faith to cheer the dying hour. When the Pemberton Mills were destroyed by fire, some years ago, three girls who had learned to exercise this precious faith were locked in by the falling timber. Seeing no hope of escape from the flames, they joined hands and commenced to sing:—

"We're going home,
We're going home,
We're going home,
To die no more."

And the horror-stricken, pitying crowd, all powerless to help, heard the song of these children of a joyous faith, above the roar of the flames, till their voices were hushed in death.

But the end of the commandment, embracing in its range these three principles—purity, conscience, faith—is charity. We love some natures naturally; even the heathen and the publicans go this far. But to love God as supreme, and all men as creatures of God and brothers of ourselves, is the aim of the inspired teaching, and the standard of evangelical manhood.

Love comprehends all the law and the Gospel. Every crime is a transgression of the law of love, and every duty performed is in obedience to that law. It is love that pulsates in the heart of Deity, and that flows through all the veins of life that permeate this vast universe; and the end of all God's dispensations of providence and grace is finally to bind all His intelligent creatures together by the sweet bond of a common brotherhood. The temple of the Lord shall then protect and enfold our broad humanity.

THE DUTY OF HUSBANDS.

A Sermon Delivered Yesterday Afternoon, at the First Independent Church, by the Rev. John Chambers.

[SPECIAL REPORT FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

A large congregation assembled in this church yesterday afternoon, to listen to a sermon delivered by the Pastor on the "Duty of Husbands." During the discourse which followed upon this topic, the deepest interest was manifest, profound attention was given, and many an eye was dimmed with tears at the pathetic stories of sorrow of loving wives and faithful mothers because of a husband's neglect. The preacher remarked that there two sides to the question of married life. Providence permitting, he would at a future day discuss the other, the "Duty of Wives."

When Solomon, a man of large experience and great wisdom, would give an account of a wife, he does it in the language which we find in the 18th chapter of Proverbs:—"Whoso findeth a wife findeth a good thing, and obtaineth favor of the Lord." Paul, in the directions which he gave us, not only in one solitary place, but in various parts of his preachings, and in the Epistle to the Ephesians, says, "Husbands, love your wives, even as Christ loved the Church. He gave himself for it." In his letters to the Colossians, and in the 19th verse of the 3d chapter, the following will be recollected:—"Husbands, love your wives, and be not bitter against them." Peter, the Apostle, in the 7th verse of the 3d chapter of his first letter, remarks:—"Likewise, ye husbands, dwell with them according to knowledge, giving honor unto the wife as unto the weaker vessel, and as being heirs together in the grace of life, that your prayers be not hindered." But I am as fully aware as you are or can be of the magnitude and the importance of the subject I have proposed to consider this afternoon, and when I took it up and looked at it carefully, in order that I might present it rightly to this congregation, I determined to do so thoroughly and fully.

You know full well that, in the professions of life, in all religious actions, in all religious practice, in all things, we should be governed by the Bible.

That it should to us be a matter of very small moment what men may say—however plausible may be their theories. However learned their exegesis—however argumentative their positions, or however refined and subtle their philosophy, we should be controlled and governed by the Holy Scriptures in all things. And if the world would submit to this control, this government, there would be no trouble—no jarring—no complicated difficulties with men in the relations they sustain in social or civil affairs. The man who lives according to the teachings of the Scriptures will faithfully, honestly, and honorably fulfil every obligation of life imposed or taken upon him—from the duties of a king upon the throne to the most humble laborer or peasant in his dominions. And so it is throughout all the great range of life, whether social, civil, religious, or domestic.

The man who designs to become a true, good, excellent, and honorable husband, must take the Bible for his guide. The woman who designs to fill the high position of a wife and mother, and do so truly, honestly, and righteously, must, if she do that to the advantage of the world, and the benefit of mankind, follow the scriptural teachings contained in that "book of books." The parent, the child, the master equally with the servant, the rich as well as the poverty-stricken—ah! let not one forget that God's law should govern every condition and sphere of life.

The marriage relation is one of God's own establishment. It had its origin mid the unspotted and unmingled purity of the creation, before the blight and influence of sin had fallen upon a spear of grass or a flower of the field, or had interrupted the free course of love in the human heart. This relation was instituted by the God of peace, to promote not only the universal diffusion of the race of man, but to make him the great and holy centre of all earth's joys and happiness. That was the great object! He declared Himself that "it was not good that man should be alone!" Such a life, alone, is a miserable, lonely existence, in the unhappy sphere of solitude. For man is then without social influence, social enjoyments, or the privilege and comforts of social life. The position of a husband is a marvellously important one. Everything that is honorable, holy, religious, manly, and of good report, centres in that great and important relation. There is no position equalling that wherein a man has such ample and grand opportunities for exhibiting his manhood.

To that individual who walks with him through this short existence he turns, and counsels, and receives, what hopeful cheerings, what tender consolations! In every hour of his life's pilgrimage, and in the duties devolving upon him in that unity, he feels the strength which comes from a warm and gushing heart who feels so deeply his welfare, who feels that his life is her life, her every joy and blessing. And when we take into consideration that deep and enduring happiness that a man derives from a holy union with another nature that can become imbued with his own, we have the measure of joy almost full, and filled to overflowing when such loving hearts receive sustenance and heavenly strength from that Infinite Being with whom all is love and all is peace.

What manifold means are employed, what arguments are used, what promises are made, what endearments are offered to secure a returning affection of that heart which he so longingly seeks! Promises, pledges, vows unnumbered and innumerable, are given so lovingly, so truly, so generously before the marriage. Everything that can be is offered to induce a woman to leave the family circle, the old home around which are clustered so many fond memories, to leave her present condition with spirit free, unhindered, in the joys of youth, and to trust herself to him who offers as her protector, her shield, her undying friend and life-long companion.

Men will do anything to gain the affections of another. We see them attend with their betrothed the house of God. We have seen them willing and ready to perform whatever was necessary, could they but gain that heart and hand they sought. They might be false in other relations, but their words would be, "Let this heart cease to beat if I am false to thee." All this is constantly being done. On one side we have untold offers, great inducements, unnumbered pledges; on the other, sweet homes are given up, hallowed and friendly associations often sundered. What losings of friends, and partings from parents, what many sacrifices are made by the loveliest of God's creation—woman! What maternal and paternal associations are destroyed, what brotherly help or sisterly devotion is given up, all for the plighted faith, love, and honor of one man!

She is persuaded to break from the society of that good mother who has watched over her with untold devotion and care—only less than that watching which the good God exercises; and who loves her as no heart but God's loves her, and who has protected her with that shield which is only surpassed by the immortal breastplate of the great Jehovah. She is asked to leave that father, who from the time she was a little prattling child to now, when the years that have intervened have powdered his locks with snowy white, has watched her with joyous heart. She is induced to leave that noble brother, who for her sake and her protection has bared his breast to the storm of danger, and buffeted with the waves of adversity. She is asked to part from that sister who has grown with her to mature years, and the affections of whose heart are twined about her own like the tender ivy which clings so tenaciously, and keeps bright its retreshing color of green.

Truly, the inducement must be great, the love of untold strength, that could cause her to sunder this bond of fraternal unity with home, and in the protection of him for whom all had been given, depart for some far-off place, or a land beyond the rolling sea. Ah! how often do we find, and how sorrowfully too, that the pledges, the vows of never-tailing love, the obligation which man took upon himself, are but things of a moment, which, in the morning of the married life, stand out bright, like shining stars, seeming to cast beauty and hope and happiness into the vague future; but the morn of wedded life wears apace, and how often do we find man's heart growing less warm; the noon comes, and his affections and disposition are chilly—hardly a ray of affection shows itself to brighten the path of that one who sacrificed so much; and night soon comes. The nature once warm, then chilly, now cold, is freezing—has blighted the tender flower which was plucked to be protected and shielded—oh, so well—by him who, by his neglect, has killed it.

How comes this all about? How strange that all the promises which man made should be unfulfilled! Why is it? Is there good cause? Have other things weaned his affection from that beautiful and good woman—his wife in the sight of God and man? Ah, these vows were forgotten—lost! They have become supplanted by other things—the influence of the club-house, the league, the billiard-room, the card-table, the drinking saloon, the theatre, and other places too numerous to enumerate—where time is lost, affections blighted, hearts chilled, and souls ruined.

Tell me not that these things are not so! Look at them and witness for yourselves. Lift the veil cast over this city, and see! There sits one alone in some room, with light dimly burning. Her little ones have each been tucked away so softly by a mother's kind and gentle hand. She attempts to read, a sorry trial to assuage the grief of the soul. She waits for the return of him who promised so faithfully never to cause a pang of sorrow to her bosom. Ten! No footstep yet—the minutes fly—the hours pass, and the distant bell tolls the midnight hour. "Will he not come? Surely he cannot leave me alone!" She peers out into the blackness of the night—trying to pierce the inky darkness, to catch the sight of him whom she loves so much. The clock strikes one—two—each stroke chronicles many tears, heart-sighings, which fast eat away the strength. Ah! man! could you see these tears—scalding tears—falling thick and fast; could you hear these heavy sighings of a heart depressed, surely you could not pursue your unjust path.

In times of such sorrow, how hopes fluctuate with the falling tears!—now rising as she speaks to herself, "He will be better to me." The husband comes home, perhaps sober, perhaps in tolerably good humor, but in a majority of cases under the influence of liquor, and often besotted till the man's nature has been changed into that of a demon. And if she asks him in the gentle tones of love, that charmed his ears in bygone days, perhaps now she meets with a cutting rebuff, a hasty answer, and unkind words, and—should we say it—sometimes with an oath!

The Apostle in his injunction to us says, "Husbands, love your wives." How, in what manner, and to what degree? Answers the Apostle, "Love them even as Christ loved the Church." He loved the Church even unto the giving up of His life for its salvation. You, husband, love your wife; by your conduct show her that as life moves on love increases. Let her know that her happiness is your only object, and never neglect her. Oh! I tell you that love, happiness, joy, and life itself is destroyed by cold, cruel neglect. It is not necessary to do this that you should go to a club-house, or spend your evening until late hours away from home. No.

If you would become so lost to all the obligations of protection and love imposed upon you at the marriage, you can easily break the tender heart of that lovely woman who has consented to be your companion through life. An easy mode it is—come into the house without speaking a word to her. If she asks you a question, meet it with a hasty or angry rebuff; never encourage her; never give her a smile of approval, words of love, or looks of kindness; pat your children on the head, smile upon them, but regard their loving mother with a heart of cold indifference; pass out of the house early in the morning, and return late at night, and you will soon see the effect of your conduct. That cheek once so full and blooming, will become sunken and hectic; the eye which beamed with love will have lost its lustre; listen and you will hear the hard breathing, and the sharp hacking cough, premonitory of some dreadful disease. Cold neglect and cruel indifference are killing your wife!

Oh! if by some magic touch the veil which hangs over many of our families could be uplifted to our view, what a solemn scene, what woes and tears and sorrowings would we witness! Wives, who not two years ago stood at the altar, now sorrowing for the hard life they lead; no love to recompense them, nothing to cheer them onward. Night societies, that draw men away from their home circles; dens of pollution, that lead to certain destruction; the fascinations of fashionable life, with its lust and licentiousness; the imbroglios of political gatherings, where nothing is gained but much is lost. Shun them all; make home the dearest spot on earth; may it indeed be

"Home! sweet home!"

with no place in the universe that can induce you to leave it. Love and cherish your wife; cheer her; nothing does a woman desire or need so much as a word of encouragement—more powerful when it comes lovingly from a husband's lips. Cherish, love, and protect her as the weaker vessel. Do not mistake the meaning of this phrase. It does not refer to the intellectual abilities. The world would be the better if the majority of husbands had as much sense as their wives. It refers to the physical nature. She is not formed to labor with might nor endure fatigue or bitter sorrow; and yet we find that there is no class of persons who can endure more or hold out longer than a loving wife with the cruel and cold neglect of an unfaithful husband. Make your house joyous, and she will adorn it, no matter how palatial your residence or how humble your cot. She will be a true mother and a loving wife, if the man will be but true to her. Home is the place for a wife. Should ever that political scheme be carried out, in which the devil seems to be at work—I mean the elective franchise—and women should go to the ballot-box, I say, brethren, farewell to everything that is lovely in woman's life. She is damned as sure as God exists. I do not, I cannot believe that these imps of darkness who seek to draw fair and good women into the maelstrom of politics can succeed, for it has polluted everything that has come within its reach. Let her not impair her fair nature with contact that such a course would cause. Let woman have her grand sphere at home. Let her be lovely and loving. May the husband, from the teaching of Bible truths, and from the affections of his own heart, seek to make her life joyous, happy, and peaceful. Let not night scenes, or plays, or meetings, keep you away from her, unless they are a necessity. Regard her as the frail and fragile flower which God has placed in your hands for protection, not to be blighted. May a halo of holy light shine around your household—home be made the only earthly paradise this side of Heaven. May God bless the husband that lives to make life happy for his wife, and to make home, that blessed place, the sweetest spot on earth!

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BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE

Philadelphia and New York Boards of Broker

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED

DRAFTS ON NEW YORK

Always for sale in sums to suit purchasers [22 3m

5-20 COUPONS,

DUE MAY 1,

WANTED.

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

4 23 6t THIRD AND CHESNUT.

SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK

OF PHILADELPHIA,

NORTHWEST CORNER OF FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,

GEORGE W. HILL, PRESIDENT,
E. B. HALL, CASHIER,

OFFERS EVERY ADVANTAGE TO DEPOSITORS

Bankers', Merchants', and Manufacturers' Accounts solicited. 4 18 thstusm

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, $500,000—FULL PAID.

DIRECTORS.

Jos. T. Bailey,	William Ervien,	Sam'l A. Bispham,
Edw. B. Orne.	Osgood Welsh,	Fred. A. Hoyt,
Nathan Hilles.	B. Rowland, Jr.,	Wm. H. Rhawn.

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.

CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, [1 31 3m

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.

THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
(Late Fahy & Bro.)

No. 31 North THIRD Street,
Above Market.

OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. All orders by Post promptly attended to. 4 19 fmw

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 1139 GIRARD STREET, April 25, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., WEDNESDAY, May 1, 1867, for immediate delivery at the United States Storehouse, Hanover Street Wharf, properly packed and ready for shipment, of the following described Quartermaster's Stores, viz.:—

50 Cords Wood, "Hard, Merchantable."
60 Hemlock Planks, 3x8 inches, 16 feet long, square edges.
1 Keg Spikes, 5 inch.

All of the above-named articles to be of the best quality, and to be subject to inspection.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures and residences must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed unreasonable, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received. All proposals to be made out on the regular forms in duplicate (which will be furnished on application at this office), and conform to the terms of this advertisement, a copy of which must accompany each proposal. Envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores."

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the Proposals.

By order of
Brevet Maj.-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. A.
HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster,
4 25 4t Brevet Major U. S. A.

NAVY CLOTHING.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
WASHINGTON, April 11, 1867.

Proposals sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Clothing," will be received at this Bureau until two o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of May next, for seven thousand five hundred pairs BLUE SATINET TROWSERS, the same to be of navy standard, and delivered at Brooklyn Navy Yard within sixty days after notification of the acceptance of a proposal, and there pass the usual inspection.

For a description of the Trowsers and the packages to contain them bidders are referred to the samples at the said Navy Yard, and for information as to the laws and regulations (in pamphlet form) regarding contracts, to the offices of the Commandants and Paymasters of the several Navy Yards.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the Trowsers proposed; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the Paymaster, District Attorney, or Collector of the Customs.

No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the article, and has the license required by act of Congress.

H. BRIDGE,
4 15m4t Chief of Bureau.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, February 4, 1867.

Proposals will be received at the Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia, until the first day of May, 1867, inclusive (unless a satisfactory proposal should be received and accepted previously), from responsible parties desiring to contract with said Company for the establishment of a direct Line of Steamships between Philadelphia and Liverpool.

Blank forms of proposals, with detailed information, will be furnished upon application to
27 t5 1 EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., April 20, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, May 15, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of condemned property:—

29,013 Woollen Blankets.	164 Haversacks.
16,493 Trowsers, Infy.	111 Knapsacks.
2,349 " Mounted.	1,236 Knit Jackets.
1,782 Sack Coats, lined.	482 Great-Coat Straps.
16,751 " unlined.	23 Sashes.
2,473 Uniform Coats.	12 Pairs Chevrons.
3,720 Jackets.	31½ Pairs Shoulder Scales.
589 Great Coats, Infy.	9 Canteens.
641 " Mounted.	59 Bed Sacks.
701 Shirts.	59 Picks.
237 Drawers.	5 Pick and Axe Handles.
3,366 Pairs Stockings.	6 Wall Tents.
6½ Pairs Boots.	4 Wall Tent Flies.
16 Pairs Bootees.	80 Hat Feathers.
111 Forage Caps.	16 Hat Bugles.
1,577 Cap Covers.	16 Hat Eagles.
21 Hats, crossed sabres.	40 Sets Drum Snares.
81 Hat Cords and Tassels.	30 Drum Cords.
3 Sibley Tents.	3 Trumpets.
25 Shelter Tents.	24 Bugles.
8 Flies.	10 Bugle Cords and Tassels.
29 Drum Heads.	1,550 Sets Tent Poles.
5 Drum Slings.	450 Yards 10 oz. Duck.
13½ Pairs Drumsticks.	68 Yards 12 oz. Duck.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Sale to take place at the Clothing Warehouse (Hospital grounds).

By order of Major-General Thomas,
G. A. HULL,
4 29 12t Captain and M. S. K., U. S. Army.

SALE OF DAMAGED CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE—CLOTHING DEPOT, SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL, OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE AND INSPECTING OFFICER.

PHILADELPHIA (Pa.), April 25, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's Ferry road, Philadelphia, Pa., on SATURDAY, May 4, 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following-named articles of Damaged Clothing and Equipage, viz.:—

Axes, Pick,	Axes, Felling,	Boots,
Blankets,	Infantry Coats,	Great Coats,
Forage Caps,	Drawers,	Trowsers,
Canteens,	Camp Kettles,	Cap Covers,
Knapsacks,	Stockings,	Spades,
Scales (Brass),	Bedsacks,	Shirts, etc.

The property must be removed within five (5) days from day of sale.

Catalogues will be furnished upon application at this office, or at the office of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 1139 GIRARD Street.

Terms—Cash, in Government Funds.

By order of Bvt. Major-General GEO. H. CROSMAN, Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.

HENRY W. JANES,
Capt. and A. Q. M., Bvt. Maj. U. S. Army,
4 25 8t Executive and Inspecting Officer.

SALE OF POWDER

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, April 22, 1867.

There will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidders, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the NAVY YARD, BOSTON, Massachusetts, at noon on THURSDAY, the ninth (9th) day of May, 1867, fifteen hundred (1500) barrels of POWDER, composed of rifle cannon, musket, and ordinary cannon powder, and eighteen hundred (1800) pounds compressed powder.

These powders will be sold by sample, and in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms, one-half cash in Government funds, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the powders must be removed from the magazine, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

H. A. WISE,
4 24 13t Chief of Bureau.

FLORIST

AND

Preserver of Natural Flowers,

A. H. POWELL,

No. 725 ARCH Street, Below Eighth

Bouquets, Wreaths, Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flowers furnished to order at all seasons. 1 23 tf

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER

No. 232 CARTER STREET,

And No. 141 DOCK Street

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1855

INSURANCE EFFECTED to any AMOUNT.

SABINE DUY & HOLLINSHEAD

No. 300 WALNUT ST. PHILA.

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY

STATEMENT

OF

THE CONDITION

OF

THE HOME INSURANCE CO.,

OF NEW HAVEN,

JANUARY 1, 1867.

CAPITAL STOCK.

All paid in, in Cash	$1,000,000·00

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.

The value, or as nearly as may be, of the Real Estate held by the Company	75,000·00
Amount of cash on hand	3,855·33
Amount of cash deposited in bank	51,902·25
Amount due for unpaid Fire and Inland premiums at Home and Branch offices	120,831·08
Interest and rents accrued but not due	35,531·32
Revenue Stamps. Salvages undetermined on Fire and Inland losses	41,119·75
Call loans, agency supplies, office furniture, and sundry investments	33,684·18
Bills receivable for Inland premiums	14,778·29
Amount of cash in hands of agents and in course of transmission	188,329·40
Amount of loans secured by first mortgages	32,300·00
Amount of United States 5-20 and 7·30 bonds	388,850·00
Amount of state bonds	66,380·00
Amount of national bank stocks	258,455·00
Amount loaned on collateral security on stocks, worth $22,350; amount loaned	19,250·00
Amount of interest on investments due and unpaid	10,030·00
	$1,440,116·09

LIABILITIES OF THE COMPANY.

Amount of claims in suit or contested by the Company	$6,300·00
Amount of losses during the year which have not been settled	62,299·86
	$68,599·86

INCOME OF THE COMPANY.

Amount of cash premiums received after deducting returned premiums	$1,386,242·96
Amount of premium notes taken by the Company for inland risks	14,708·29
Amount of premiums earned	987,439·34
Amount of interest money received from investments of the Company	58,376·19
Amount of all other income	3,883 71

EXPENDITURES OF THE COMPANY.

Amount of losses paid during the year	$1,093,555·26
Amount of dividends paid during the year	50,000·00
Amount of interest paid to scrip holders	3,345·50
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commission and fees to agents and officers of the Company	242,234·82
Amount of taxes paid by the Company	60,504·79
Amount of all other expenditures of the Company, printing, travelling, and agency expenses	77,926·44

SABINE, DUY & HOLLINSHEAD,

AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS FOR PHILADELPHIA, [4 6 fmw3t

No. 300 WALNUT St.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

(No. 639)

N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000.
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.

Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,

$47,000,

Of which amount not $300 remain unpaid at this date. $100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven,	Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Furman Sheppard,	Alfred S. Gillett,
Thomas Mackellar,	N. S. Lawrence,
John Supplee,	Charles I. Dupont,
John W. Claghorn,	Henry F. Keuney,
Joseph Klapp, M. D.	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary

STRICT ECONOMY IN MANAGEMENT

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET,

Commenced Business 7mo. 24, 1865.

Organized to extend the benefits of Life Insurance among members of the Society of Friends. All good risks of whatever denomination solicited.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Med. Examiner
JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

This Company, in addition to the security arising from the accumulation of premiums, gives the insured the advantage of an actual paid-up Capital. ALL THE PROFITS OF INSURANCE ARE DIVIDED AMONG THE INSURED.

Life Policies and Endowments in all the most approved forms.

Annuities granted on favorable terms. [2 22fmw3m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt)	126,562·50
84,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	84,700·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
80,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	86,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,00	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·0
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	13,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value, Cost, $1,050,502·50.	$1,070,280·75
	Real Estate	35,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·20
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	33,923·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,173. Estimated value	2,950·00
	Cash in Bank $811·62·38	
	Cash in Drawer 447·14	41,546·00
		$1,407,321·66

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	R. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardon.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 18 $2,553,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,713·98
Premiums	1,206,432·15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $27,431·18	INCOME FOR 1866, $320,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
George W. Richards	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 18 1 12 3t

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 3 30

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1864—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Eting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267·33.

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White.
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,

No. 111 South FOURTH Street,

INCORPORATED 5d MONTH, 22d., 1865.

CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms

Term Policies. Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Money received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN
RICHARD WOOD,	WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,

CHARLES F. COFFIN.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27]

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

BROOKLYN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

MUTUAL.

CAPITAL, $125,000—PAID UP.

ACCUMULATION, $500,000

Cash Dividend in 1867, Forty per Cent.

CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, President.
RICHARD H. HARDING, Secretary.

E. BRAINARD COLTON, General Agent for Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey, N. E. corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, second story from office, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.

Morton McMichael, Mayor.
A. B. Cooley & Co., No. 24 Delaware avenue.
Wm. H. Gatzmer, President Camden & Amboy R. R.
James Ross Snowden, late Director Mint. [2 23]

A. G. B. Hinkle, M. D., Medical Examiner.

A FEW GOOD SOLICITORS WANTED FOR THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

PAPER HANGINGS, SHADES, ETC

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,

NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDOW BLINDS

AND

SHADES.

Blinds repaired; Shades Lettered; Trimmings and Fixtures; Plain Shades of all Kinds; Picture Tassels; Cords; Bell Pulls, etc. 4 15 mwfrmrp

1867. SPRING. 1867

WALL PAPERS.

F. NEWLAND & SON,

NO. 52 NORTH NINTH STREET,

3 22 fmw2m One door below Arch.

AWNINGS, ETC.

AWNINGS! AWNINGS!

IMILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS.

W. F. SHEIBLE,

No. 49 South THIRD Street,

AND

No. 31 South SIXTH Street

Manufacturer of MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS, VERANDAHS, FLAGS, BAGS, TENTS, and WAGON COVERS.

Stencil Cutting and Canvas Printing. [273mrp

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,

AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER

For Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.

Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,

1 28mwf] No. 724 MARKET Street.

BILLIARD ROOMS.

BIRD. BIRD. BIRD.

After several months' preparation, Mr. C. BIRD has opened his new and spacious establishment for the entertainment of his friends and the public in general, at Nos. 603 and 607 ARCH Street.

The first and second floors are fitted up as Billiard Rooms, and furnished with twelve first-class tables, while the appurtenances and adornments comprise everything which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of the players. In the basement are four new and splendid Bowling Alleys, for those who wish to develope their muscle in anticipation of the base-ball season. A Restaurant is attached, where everything in the edible line can be had of the best quality, and at the shortest notice. The following well-known gentlemen have been secured as Assistants, and will preside over the various departments:—

PRESS. O. WOODNUTT,
SAMUEL DOUGLASS,
JOHN HOOD,
WILLIAM E. GILLMORE,
HENRY W. DUNCAN,
PHILIP GRUMBRECHT, Restaurateur.

While Mr. BIRD will hold a careful supervisor over all, he ventures to say that, taken all in all, there has nothing ever been started in Philadelphia approaching this establishment in completeness of arrangement and attention to the comfort of the public.

4 8 1m C. BIRD Proprietor.

FRENCH STEAM

SCOURING.

ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.,

NO. 132 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET

AND

NO. 510 RACE STREET. 3 10 mw

WESTCOTT & GEORGE.

SUCCESSORS TO

PHILIP WILSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

GUNS, PISTOLS RIFLES, CRICKET, AND BASE BALL IMPLEMENTS,

FISHING TACKLE, SKATES, CROQUET ARCHERY, ETC.,

NO. 408 CHESNUT STREET,

4 11 3m PHILADELPHIA

WM. D. ROGERS,

CARRIAGE BUILDE

Manufacturer of First-Class Carria

ONLY.

NOS. 1009 AND 1011 CHESNUT ST

3 21 fmw2m PHILADEL

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FI CHANDELIERS, BRONZE ST Etc.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfu attention of their friends, and the public their large and elegant assortment of TURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORN BRONZE WARES. These wishing h thoroughly made Goods, at very reas will find it to their advantage to give u purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures r special care and at reasonable prices.

2 21 3m VA

HARD RUBBER ARTI LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appli Deformity, etc. etc. These L transferred from life in for are the lightest, most dura forcable, perfect, and arti tutes yet invented. The proved and adopted by States Government and our Patented August 18, 1863; May 2 Address No. 659 ARCH St Pamphlets free.

DRY GOODS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

$1·00 PLAID SILKS.
CHEAP PLAID SILKS.
CHEAP PLAIN SILKS.
CHEAP FANCY SILKS.
CHECKED SILKS, $1·00 AND $1·12.
BARGAINS IN MOIRE ANTIQUE SILKS.
PLAIN SILKS, $1·25.
WIDE AND HEAVY BLACK SILKS FOR COATS, $2·50 PER YARD.

WHITE GOODS!

Fine White Brilliants, 25 cents.
Splendid Quality Brilliants, 28 and 31 cents.
Bargains in Nainsook Muslins.
Bargains in Piques.
Bargains in French Chintzes.
New Style Plaid Muslins.

DRESS GOODS!

GRANITE POPLINS FOR SUITS.
ALEXANDRES FOR SUITS.
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GREY GOODS
LIGHT ALPACAS, ALL NEW SHADES.

CLOTHS FOR LADIES' WEAR

5000 Yards---100 Different Styles.

Cloths, New Styles, $1·25.
Very Handsome Cloths, $1·50.
Double Width Cloths, $1·75.
All New Materials for Sackings constantly in Stock.

Cassimeres for Business Suits.
Cassimeres for Boys' Suits.
All-wool Cassimeres, 75 cents.
Fine Cassimeres for Men's Wear, $1·25.

LINEN DRILLS AND DUCKS.

Plain Linens for Boys.
Fancy Linens for Boys.
Plaid and Stripe Linens.
White Linen Drills.
White Linen Ducks.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.

1 11 tsmrp PHILADELPHIA.

AT THORNLEY'S!!!

NEW GOODS,
BEAUTIFUL GOODS,
FASHIONABLE GOODS,
DECIDEDLY CHEAP GOODS
SILK GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
LINEN GOODS,
DOMESTIC GOODS
WHITE GOODS.
GOODS FOR MEN,
GOODS FOR BOYS
GOODS FOR CHILDREN.

IN FACT,

THORNLEY'S,

N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS,

Is a good place to buy DRY GOODS, because you are sure to get the worth of your money, and always a large Stock to select from.

"ONE PRICE CASH STORE."

THE FIVE STORY WHITE BUILDING,
Established in 1853. [3 16 smwp

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

AT THEIR

NEW STORE,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut

WILL OPEN

ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 1,

BLACK THREAD LACE SHAWLS,
BLACK LLAMA LACE SHAWLS,
WHITE LLAMA LACE SHAWLS,
Of entirely new designs, at LOW PRICES.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

INDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE FRYER,
916 CHESNUT STREET,
HAVING A LARGE STOCK OF
INDIA SHAWLS
will offer them for the next three weeks
duced prices, less than ever offered
[4 18 3m
t of this article will do well to pur-
eat inducements will be offered.

TAIL.

ICES IN SILKS.

ODS,
ND HOUSE-FURNISH-
Y GOODS.

PBELL & CO.,
CHESNUT STREET.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES M'MULLAN,

SUCCESSOR TO

J. V. COWELL & SON,

HAS IN STOCK AND RECEIVING DAILY, A LARGE SUPPLY OF

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

The facilities he has for supplying his customers with the BEST GOODS at the LOWEST RATE are unsurpassed.

He has now a full line of LINEN SHEETINGS, at reduced prices. Also,

PILLOW-CASE LINENS.
TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.
TABLE DAMASK by the yard
TOWELS AND TOWELLING by the yard.
MARSEILLES, LANCASTER, HONEYCOMB, and ALLENDALE QUILTS.
FLANNELS, greatly reduced in price.
SHEETING AND SHIRTING MUSLINS.
FURNITURE CHINTZES AND DIMITIES.
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
TOILANET by the yard.
WHITE GOODS SELLING OFF CHEAP.
RICHARDSON'S LINENS always a specialty.

All goods warranted to be what they are sold for, at the [4 20 smth3m

S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

TO THE LADIES.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING OUR SPRING SUPPLY OF

WHITE GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE:

NEW STYLE FRINGED LACE TIDIES,
NEW STYLE FRINGED APPLIQUE TIDIES,
NEW STYLE FRINGED CROCHET TIDIES,
ALLENCIENNES,
LACE MUSLINS,
TUCKED MUSLINS,
BRILLIANTE,
FRENCH MULL,
SOFT CAMBRICS,
TARLETANS,
SHEER LAWNS,
ORGANDIES,
INDIA TWILLS,
NAINSOOKS,
INDIA MULL,
WHITE AND COLORED PIQUETS,
FRENCH PERCALES, MADAPOLAMS,

Together with a choice assortment of

COLLARS, CUFFS, SETS, WORKED EDGINGS INSERTINGS, BANDS, LACES, CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

HOSIERY.

ALL AT THE PRESENT REDUCED PRICES.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

4 24 9t NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

NORTH NINTH STREET.

ABOVE RACE,

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

All-wool Tweeds, Boys' wear, 75 cents.
Meltons, for Boys' Wear and Ladies' Sacques, 68 cents.
Double-width Cloth, all-wool, $2.
Spring Shawls, from auction, $5.
Double-width All wool Delaines, 68, worth 75 cents.
Spring Balmorals, $1·25.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, etc.
Apron Bird-eye, Nursery Diaper, etc.

DOMESTICS! DOMESTICS!

Bleached Muslins, best makes, lowest prices.
Williamsville, Wamsutta, Bay Mills, etc. etc.
Best Unbleached Muslin, yard wide, 19 and 20 cts.
Yard-wide Domet Flannel, 37½ cents.
Super All-wool Flannel, 50 cents.
Ballardvale Flannels.
Calicoes, warranted fast colors, 12½, 15, 18, and 20c.
Ginghams, 22 and 25 cents.
Yard-wide Spring Calicoes, 25 cents.
Bargains in Huckaback Linen Towels, 25 cents.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Soft finish Jaconets, 25, 37½, and 50 cents.
Victoria Lawns, 31, 37½, 44, 50, and 60 cents.
Nainsooks, Undressed Cambrics, Swiss, etc.
Shirred Muslins, fine white Brilliants, etc.
Plaid Nainsooks, 25, 31, 37½, 50, 55, 60, and 65 cents.
White Piques, from auction, 50 cents.
Fine Corded Piques, 62½ and 75 cents.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs., from auction.
Hosiery and Gloves, at reduced prices.
Linen Shirt Fronts, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½, and 75c.
Three-ply Linen Cuffs, 18 cents
Marseilles Quilts from auction, cheap, etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

229] NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

5000 Linen Fans, at less than importers' prices.
Ladies' and Children's Berlin Thread and Silk Gloves.
Ladies' and Children's Buff and White Gloves.
Ladies' Kid Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitch Hdkfs.
Misses' Linen Hdkfs, 7, 8, 10, and 12½ cents.
Worked Edgings and Insertings.
A good assortment of Bonnet Ribbons.
Black Velvet Ribbons.
Ladies' and Misses' Hoop Skirts, best quality steel.
Choice shades Alpacas.
Fine quality all-wool Delaines.
Black all-wool Delaines and Black Alpacas.
Black Silks, very cheap.
Plaid Silk Poplins.
Scotch and American Ginghams, fast colors.
American Calicoes, fast colors, 12½, 15, and 18¾c.

WHITE GOODS WHITE GOODS!

White Piques, from 50c. up to $1·12½ a yard.
White Organdy Lawns and figured Swiss Muslins.
Soft finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks.
Victoria Lawns and Swiss Muslins.
Plaid Nainsook Muslins, very cheap.
Stripe Nainsook Muslins.
Hair-cord, Stripe, and Plaid Muslins.
Marseilles and Honeycomb Quilts.

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!

Best makes Shirting Linens.
Bleached Table Linens, 75, 90, $1·12½, $1·25, $1·50 up to $2·50 per yard.
Power Loom Table Linens, 68, 75, 90, and $1.
Colored Table Linens, 37½, 50, 55, and 75c.
Napkins, Doylies, and Towels.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets.

N. B.—Just opened, one case ¾ wide Bleached Muslin, 12½c.
One case nearly yard wide, 16c.
The above are better goods than have been sold at those prices since 1861. 10 22

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.

V. E. ARCHAMBAULT,
N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, opened this morning, from auction—
Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 75c., 87c., $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·62. Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 40c., 50c., and 62c. English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, only $1·75. Entry and Stair Carpets, 25c. to 75c. Rag Carpets, 45c. to 75c. Hemp Carpets, 35c. to 62c. Floor Oil Cloths, 60c. Window Shades, $1 to $3. Plain Window Holland, 50c. White Matting, 37c. to 50c. Red Matting, 40c. to 5c. Woollen Druggets, $1 to $1·20. Stair Oil Cloths, 25c. Spring Chintzes, 12c. to 20c. De Laines, 25c. Muslins, 11c. to 25c.
CHEAP STORE,
[2 19 6m
N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.

DRY GOODS.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.

NOW OPEN, A FULL ASSORTMENT

OF

BEST BLACK SILKS,
CHENE SILKS,
PLAIN SILKS,
PLAID SILKS,
FIGURED GRENADINE, HERNANI,
FRENCH ORGANDIES AND LAWNS,
LARGE VARIETY OF GREY GOODS.

8 2 wsmtfrp]

EYRE & LANDELL,

S. W. Corner of

Fourth and Arch Sts.

HAVE THEIR SECOND OPENING OF SPRING GOODS TO-DAY.

NEW CHENE DRESS SILKS.
NEW PLAID AND STRIPE SILKS.
SELECT COLORS PLAIN SILKS.
BISMARK AND AMBER-COL'D SILKS.
MAGNIFICENT NEW ORGANDIES.
PLAIN FABRICS, FOR LADIES' SUITS.
SLAMA LACE AND PUSHER POINTS.
WHITE LLAMA AND GRENADINE SHAWLS.
PURE WHITE BAREGE SHAWLS.
SPRING SHAWLS, OUR ORDERING.
N. B.—BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS WITH THE FRINGE ON ALL FOUR SIDES, SCARLET AND BLACK CENTRES, INDIA STYLES. 8 6 wfmsm

RE-OPENING OF

MYERS'

"New Mourning Store."

This Store has just been opened with a well-selected STOCK OF

MOURNING GOODS,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

Also, the largest and handsomest assortment of

MOURNING MILLINERY,

Ever offered in this city, manufactured expressly for this establishment.

NO. 1113 CHESNUT STREET,
"GIRARD ROW."

A. MYERS,
3 22 fmw2m Lately of New York

OPENING.

NEW CLOAK STORE,

NO. 818 ARCH STREET,

Between Eighth and Ninth Streets, South Side.

The latest Spring Styles, in every quality of Cloth, at very low prices.

Ladies in search of NEW SPRING SACQUES should inspect our designs and assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

DAVIS' NEW STORE,
THE ARCH STREET CLOAK EMPORIUM,
3 18 mwf2m No. 818 ARCH Street.

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET.
Novelties Opening Daily.
—Real Cluny Laces.
—Black Guipure Laces.
—Pointe Applique Laces.
—Pointe de Gaze Laces.
Thread Veils from $2·50.

WHITE GOODS.

—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains.
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 60 cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1¼ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design very cheap. 4 6 1m

CARPETINGS

GLEN ECHO MILLS,

GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.

MANUFACTURERS OF

THREE-PLY CARPETINGS,
EXTRA SUPER INGRAIN
SUPERFINE INGRAIN,
FINE INGRAIN,
TWILLED AND PLAIN VENETIAN,
RUGS, MATS, ETC.

CANTON MATTINGS,

FRESH IMPORTATIONS,

All Widths and Styles.

M'CALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

No. 519 CHESNUT STREET.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN.

JUST LANDED

ENGLISH CARPETINGS:

VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY,
INGRAINS.

Also, NEW STYLE VENETIANS, for STAIRS and HALLS, with separate Borders to match, all made expressly for our sales by the best manufacturers, and will be sold at lowest cash prices. [2 1 fmwam6p

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

No. 807 CHESNUT ST.

CARPETINGS!

JAMES H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

626

CHESNUT ST., BELOW SEVENTH,

PHILADELPHIA.

FRESH CANTON MATTINGS,

WHITE, RED, CHECK, AND FANCY,
4-4, 5-4, AND 6-4 WIDE.

JAMES H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

626

CHESNUT ST., BELOW SEVENTH,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR

SPRING IMPORTATION OF

CARPETINGS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

French Chenille, Axminster,

WILTON, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, AND TAPESTRIES.

3-4 & 6-4 VELVETS, WILTON, BRUSSELS

AND

VELVET CARPETS,

WITH BORDERS TO MATCH, FOR HALLS.

JAMES H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

626

CHESNUT ST., BELOW SEVENTH,

PHILADELPHIA.

THREE-PLIES, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN INGRAINS,

English and American Oil Cloths,

COCOA MATTINGS, DRUGGETS, LINEN CRUMB CLOTHS, RUGS AND MATS

4 19 fmw2mrp] OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

CARPETINGS!

300 Pieces of Elegant Patterns

OF

ENGLISH BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY.

Just arrived from Europe and now in Store.

Also, a complete assortment

ENGLISH ROYAL WILTON,
ENGLISH VELVETS,
ENGLISH BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRIES,
THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN.
VENETIAN, FOR HALLS AND STAIRS,
MATTINGS, RUGS, MATS, ETC.,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

IN ALL WIDTHS AND QUALITIES.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

NO. 910 ARCH STREET,

3 22 fmw2mrp] Between Ninth and Tenth.

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS

MATTINGS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. R. WHITE,

No. 13 North SECOND Street.

CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.

4 5 1m First Carpet Store above Market.

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS

J. T. DELACROIX,

No. 37 South SECOND Street.

Has received per late arrivals, a large and varied assortment of

J. CROSSLEY & SON'S BRUSSELS CARPETINGS, NEW DESIGNS,

Also, a large line of Three-ply Extra Super and Fine INGRAIN CARPETING, COTTAGE and RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ETC., which will be sold at greatly reduced prices, wholesale and retail.

J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street,
Between Market and Chesnut streets.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to the fitting upof Offices and Counting-rooms. 2 23 3m

GEORGE W. HILL

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

CARPETINGS,

No. 126 NORTH THIRD STREET,

Has on hand a large assortment of DESIRABLE PATTERNS, to which he begs the attention of buyers. 2 18 wfm3m

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL.....$500,000

DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE, EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK, ALEXANDER HENRY
JOHN WELSH, S. A. CALDWELL,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, HENRY C. GIBSON,
CHARLES MACALESTER.

Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities.....50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1·25 per $100
Silver Coin or Bullion.....$2 per $10
Gold or Silver Plate.....$1 per $10

Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $50, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.

Interest allowed on Money Deposits.

This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

1 23 1mwfrp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE SHARP MANUFACTURING COMPANY is this day dissolved, and the business will be settled by me at the Old Stand, S. E. corner of EIGHTH and CHESNUT Streets, where I shall continue to manufacture SILVER AND SILVER-PLATED WARE. DANIEL C. SHARP.
Philadelphia, April 27, 1867. 4 27 3t*

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.

M'CLELLAND & CO.,
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.)
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1900 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC, ETC.
On Thursday morning,

May 2, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1900 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.

Also, a general assortment of women's, misses', and children's wear, from city and Eastern manufacturers, embracing a desirable sale. [4 27 4t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, BONDS, ETC.
On Tuesday, April 30,

At 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange—
$10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 6 per cent. bonds.
$4000 Huntingdon and Broad Top consolidated 7 per cent. bonds.
Seven $500 7 per cent. bonds Towanda Coal Co.
200 shares Amygdaloid Copper Mining Co.; instalments paid.
200 shares Ætna Copper Mining Co.; instalments paid.
1 share Academy of Fine Arts.
500 shares McKirath Oil Co.
500 shares Upper Island Oil Co.
2000 shares Krotzer Farm Oil Co.
500 shares Junction Oil Co.
100 shares North American Transit Insurance Co.
12 shares Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities.
500 shares Oil Run Petroleum Co.
500 shares Great Western Oil Co.
12 shares West Philadelphia Railroad Co.
40 shares Continental Hotel, preferred.
Pew No. 18 St. Stephen's Church.
500 shares Coal Ridge Improvement and Coal Co., par $25.
1 share Philadelphia Athenæum, paid up to 1868.
3 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
1 share Point Breeze Park.
500 shares Watson Petroleum Company.
BANK STREET, No. 11—Five-story fire-proof Store, extending through to Strawberry street.
CHURCH ROAD—Elegant Country Seat and Farm.
MARYLAND—Very valuable Farm, 204 acres, near Rising Sun.
CHELTON HILLS—Valuable Country Seat.
MARKET STREET, Nos. 1716 and 1718—Hotel known as the Henderson House.
JOHNSON STREET—Germantown—Residence and Stable.
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, near Manayunk—Valuable Mills, Stone Quarries, Tenant Houses, etc.
VINE STREET, No. 2106—Genteel Dwelling.
PINE STREET, No. 431—Large and Valuable Residence.
FIFTH STREET, No. 406—below Pine, Store and Dwelling.
THIRD, OXFORD, AND BODINE STREETS—Large Lots.
WAYNE STREET, Germantown—3 Frame Dwellings.
CHESNUT STREET, Nos. 3207 and 3209—2 Dwellings and large Lot.
LOCUST STREET, No. 768—Modern Residence.
CRAWFORD COUNTY—Coal Oil Lands, Machinery, etc.
WASHINGTON COUNTY, Ohio—Coal Oil Lands.
NOBLE STREET, No. 128—Modern Dwelling.
SERGEANT STREET, No. 1014—Brick Dwelling.
CHERRY STREET, No. 622—Brick Dwelling.
HUNTINGDON STREET, N. E. corner of Cedar street—Large Lot.
TWENTY-SECOND STREET, No. 522—Modern Dwelling.
CHERRY STREET, No. 622—Brick Dwelling.
SHIPPEN STREET, No. 1810—Brick Dwelling.
Full particulars in handbills at the Auction Rooms.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FINE IMPERIAL CARPETS, HAIR MATTRESSES, ETC. ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,

May 1, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1121 Mount Vernon street, by catalogue, the superior walnut household furniture, hair mattresses, beds and bedding, fine imperial carpets, kitchen furniture, etc. [4 27 3t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
B. SCOTT, Jr., will give his personal attention to sales of household furniture, at the residences of parties removing or breaking up housekeeping, on the most favorable terms.

GRAND SALE OF FRENCH BRONZE FIGURES, ELEGANT CLOCKS, ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY, CLASSICAL VASES, ETC. ETC.
The importation of Messrs. Vitti Bros. (late Vito Viti & Sons), to take place at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, on Wednesday, May 1, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and will be continued in the evening at 7½ o'clock, and will comprise—

FRENCH BRONZES.

Pastoral Muse, Nymph at the Fountain, Tiger and Panther, Pascal and Sevigne Gean Gonjon, Paul Veronese, Flora, Hunters and Fishers, Paul and Virginia, Lesbia and Aspasia, Philippe Augustus, etc.
Elegant 21-day clocks and candelabras of various designs. The clocks are warranted the best of French movements.

ITALIAN STONE VASES.

Fine carved Etruscan vases, agate Roman urns with relievos, Castellina Hebe vases, Mescirobba, copied from ancient originals; card-receivers, tripodas, etc., all of exquisite and chaste designs.

TERRA COTTA AND FRENCH CHINA.

Elegant mantel sets of vases, in imitation of the great Sevres china; finely decorated Rocaglia vases; historical figures and bouquet holders, etc.
The collection will be ready for examination two days previous to sale. [4 27 4t

LAST IMPORTANT SALE OF THE SEASON, HIGH-CLASS AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PAINTINGS.

Comprising in part the entire recent importation of A. D'HUYVETTER, ESQ., OF ANTWERP.

B. SCOTT, JR., will sell at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, on the evenings of Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, May 7, 8, and 9, at ¼ before 8 o'clock, the entire recent importation of A. D'Huyvetter, Esq., of Antwerp, comprising about 275 really highest class Modern Paintings, together with a number of American productions, making in all one of the best collections ever offered in this country. Among the artists represented are—

FOREIGN:

Theo. Gerard,	Troyon,	David Col,
Roffiaen,	L. Robbe,	Cuss. Delkert,
H. Savry,	Ver Hoeven Ball,	C. J. de Voget,
J. Ruyten,	Hoogerdi,	F. Kruseman,
A. Van Hamme,	Veyrasset,	De Vos,
B. C. Koek Koek,	Lion,	Von Seben,
F. Musin,	W. Verschuur,	Stroebel,
De-la-Haye,	L. Lampe,	Maes,
Serrure,	Vaarman,	J. Le Brot,
L. Julliard.	Van Severdonck,	C. Wanters,
Jas. E. Meadows,	E. Verboeckhoven, and others.	

AMERICAN:

E. Moran,	E. D. Lewis,	T. Moran,
Jas. Hamilton,	Milne Ramsey,	J. R. Lambdin,
G. W. Nicholson,	H. C. Bispham,	T. Butler,
J. Fulkner,	H. Helmick, and others.	J. Walker,

The Paintings will be on view on Tuesday, with catalogues, until 10 o'clock P. M., and continue until evening of sale.
The attractive character and high class of the Paintings render this sale well worthy the attention of collectors, connoisseurs, and dealers. [4 27 10t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,
Handbills of each property issued separately,
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers, Ledger, North American, German Free Press, Inquirer, Evening Bulletin, German Democrat, Age, "Evening Telegraph," Press, and Legal Intelligencer.

REAL ESTATE SALE ON MONDAY, MAY 6th, Will include—
ELEGANT RESIDENCE, 26 feet front, with large Stable and Carriage-house and Lot, 173 feet deep, No. 912 Walnut street.
VALUABLE PROPERTY, No. 219 Vine street, 20 feet front by 146 feet deep, through to Wood street.
HANDSOME MODERN RESIDENCE, with every convenience, No. 2027 Pine street.
VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY, Cape Island, N. J., known as the Tremont House.
THREE-STORY MODERN BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 924 North Eighth street.
BEVERLY, N. J.—Several desirable Building Lots, Second, Third, and Magnolia streets. [4 27 7t

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 127 S. FOURTH Street,

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon.
Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, LOANS, ETC., ON FRIDAY, MAY 3, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE, will include:—
VALUABLE PROPERTIES NEAR WILMINGTON, DEL.
THE SIXTH AVENUE HOUSE and Lot of Ground 200 feet square, situate on A street and Sixth and Seventh avenues, one mile from Market street.
CHESNUT GROVE COTTAGE and Lot of Ground, 200 feet square, with tenant house, carriage house, etc., situate on Seventh and Eighth avenues. [4 29 4t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS
No. 240 MARKET STREET,

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 750 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS, HOSIERY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC., by Catalogue, on a credit.
On Wednesday Morning,

May 1st, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a full line of new and desirable Goods for present sales. [4 27 3t

C. C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER
Office No. 421 COMMERCE Street. 12 31 tf

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,

April 30, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 1300 packages boots, shoes, balmorals, etc., of city and Eastern manufacture.
Open for examination with catalogues early on the morning of sale. [4 26 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic Dry Goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit, and part for cash,
On Thursday Morning,

May 2, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1000 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, in woollens, worsteds, linens, silks, and cottons.
1000 PIECES ITALIANS AND SATIN DE CHINE
Including all grades of 27 to 32 inch, of a celebrated make.
N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for exhibition early on the morning of sale. [4 26 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, MATTINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,

May 3, at 11 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces superfine and fine ingrain, royal damask Venetian, list hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, Canton mattings, etc., embracing a choice assortment of superior goods, which may be examined early on the morning of sale. [4 27 5t

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, NO. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

LARGE SALE OF COTTON AND WOOLLEN MACHINERY, STEAM ENGINE, ETC.
On Tuesday,

April 30th, at 10 o'clock.
Catalogues can be had at the Auction Store. [4 23 6t

Sale at No. 1205 Chesnut street.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, BEDS, ETC. ETC.
On Tuesday Morning.

April 30, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1205 Chestnut street, will be sold, the furniture of a family removing from the city, comprising—Brussels, Ingrain, and Venetian carpets, walnut parlor furniture; chamber furniture; beds; mattresses; bedding; dining room and kitchen furniture, etc. [4 27 2t

Sale in West Philadelphia.
NEAT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.,
On Wednesday Morning,

May 1, at 10 o'clock, on Thirty-sixth street, west side, second house north of Chesnut street, will be sold the furniture of a family removing from the city, consisting of Brussels and Ingrain carpets, walnut parlor and chamber furniture, beds and mattresses; dining-room and kitchen furniture, etc.
The furniture was all purchased new in October last. Catalogues at the auction store. [4 27 3t

PEREMPTORY CLOSING SALE OF SHEFFIELD PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY, ETC.

We would respectfully call attention to the peremptory closing sale of Sheffield Plated Goods, received direct from JOSEPH DEAKIN & SONS, the manufacturers, Sheffield, England, to take place at THOS. BIRCH & SON'S Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street,
On Thursday morning,

May 2, at 10 o'clock, embracing the newest styles tea and coffee services, water kettles, cake baskets, fruit dishes, wine sets, breakfast and dinner castors, biscuit caddies, pickle stands, soup tureens, entree dishes, oval and round trays, etc. etc.
Also, a magnificent assortment of ivory balanced-handle table and tea knives, plated dinner and tea forks, all varieties and patterns, cases cutlery, etc., being the best ever offered at public sale in this country. [4 26 5t

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

BAILEY & CO.,

NO. 819 CHESNUT STREET,

NEW DESIGNS

OF

BRIDAL SILVER.

4 1 mwf2mrp

CLARK & BIDDLE,

No. 712 CHESNUT Street,

ARE NOW OPENING

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

SILVER WARE,

BEST ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

PLATED WARES

FINE TABLE CUTLERY,

FOR BRIDAL AND GENERAL PRESENTATIONS. [4 13 smw2mrp

C. B. KITCHEN,

JEWELER,

S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE,
BRONZES.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY CAREFULLY REPAIRED.

Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all articles in our line. [3 21 thsm

ICE PITCHERS.

MEAD & CO.,

FORMERLY AT THE

CORNER OF NINTH AND CHESNUT STS.,

ARE NOW AT

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

SECOND FLOOR,

We have just finished, in a very superior manner, OVER (100) ONE HUNDRED NEW STYLES OF ICE PITCHERS, all of our own plate, and warranted in every respect, which we are now offering at enormously low prices.

ICE PITCHERS, Chased and Engraved.....$8·50
" " Fine Chased.....9·00
" " .....10·00
" " Very fine and rich.....11·00
" " Superior Chased and Medallion.....12·00
" " Very Elegant Medallion.....18·00
" .....15·00

MEAD & CO., Manufacturers,

NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
4 4 3mrp] SECOND FLOOR.